THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C Gallaway & Co. MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1869. Volume Twelve---Number 199

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tenn

General McClellan is at Long Branch.

The crops are burning up in East Tennessee.

Female suffragers are after Greeley with a sharp stick.

Dexter recently made a mile in 2:21, with an ordinary road wagon.

Buffalo ladies swear when gentlemen step on their trailing dresses.

The first train from Belmont to St. Louis made the run in eight hours.

Heat is the object of complaint everywhere, and everybody is clamoring for rain.

Alice Kingsbury, the actress, has married Colonel Coolie, U. S. A., at Vicksburg.

The other day, in Moulton, Alabama, Ellis Hill stabbed and instantly killed Thomas R. McVey.

The Deak party in Hungary approve of the policy of reconciliation with Prussia and the non-intervention in the internal questions of Germany.

A correspondent of the Nashville *American* suggests E. A. James, of Hamilton county, for the speakership of the House.

An eight and a half foot Chinese giant and his wife of corresponding longitudinal proportions, have arrived in this country.

A man in Troy, Ohio, has deserted his wife and eloped with his mother-in-law. There are few men who will follow that example.

A Georgia boy, twelve years old, perfectly healthy in all other respects, is able to breathe about four times a minute. His case puzzles the doctors.

Miss Lizzie Handy, an estimable young lady of Canton, Mississippi, came to her death last week from injuries sustained in a fall from a wagon.

It is stated that Mrs. Stowe will publish what Lady Byron imparted to her of the separation between the poet and his wife. It will be in the next *Atlantic*.

The returns from Scott, Morgan, Fentress and Overton counties show that M. R. Millsaps, Conservative, and not G. W. Keith, Republican, has been elected.

Mr. Thomas Dromgoole, formerly of Rutherford county, and brother of John E. Dromgoole, sr., of Murfreesboro, was drowned in the recent freshet in Colorado river, Texas, together with his wife and two children.

An English paper learns that three hundred men of the 100th regiment of foot, at Secunderabad, India, have seceded from the Church of England, in consequence of the ritualistic practices of the chaplain at Trimulgherry.

The caterpillar has made its appearance and commenced its ravages in Florida beyond all dispute. A private letter from Madison, received in Savannah on the 11th, says they have entirely eaten through a number of plantations in that county, and, like John Brown's ghost, are still "marching on."

B. E. Wells, Chief Engineer of the Memphis and Savannah railroad, advertises for proposals to furnish lumber, masonry, etc., to complete the first twenty miles of the above railroad; commencing at Opelika, Ala. The contract will be let on the 1st of September.

They have now at Saratoga a young lady possessing eight trunks of Parisian toilets, several boxes of *lingerie*, and ten thousand dollars in rings, earrings, broaches, necklaces and other ornaments. Five years ago this demoiselle resided over her father's dramshop, in sixth avenue, New York.

A six-year-old boy was asked by his teacher to write a composition on the subject of water, and the following is the production: "Water is good to drink, to swim in, and to skate on when frozen. When I was a little baby, the nurse used to bathe me every morning in water. I have been told that the Injans don't wash themselves but once in ten years. I wish I was a Injan!"

Judge Dent has written a letter in reply to the President, in which he protests against the support and countenance which Grant has given to the Radicals, or bitter-enders, in the coming election in Mississippi. He claims that the President foiled the Radicals of that State in their attempt to force the defeated constitution upon the people, but that now he gives them his support. Dent is, however, confident of the success of the Conservative representatives.

A large number of planters in South Carolina have entered into contract with immigration agents to import several hundred Chinese laborers, the first ship load being expected in January next. One successful rice planter has contracted for two hundred and fifty, and others for ten, twenty, fifty, etc. No payment is to be made until the Chinese arrive and commence work on the plantations.

The Spanish army in Cuba, it is estimated, amounts to about 70,000 well equipped soldiers. Of this number 38,000 are native volunteers. The number of troops landed from Spain since November, 1868, amounts to 20,557; to these must be addded mobilized militia, 6500; Spanish volunteers at the front, 4000; Spanish volunteers in garrison, 7000, making a total of 42,057. But from this number must be deducted about 10,000 carried off by disease and wounds, leaving 32,057. Cespedes, the revolutionist, it is reported, has, under him 50,000 men, 25,000 well and 25,000 poorely armed.

MISSISSIPPI.

Radical Pow-Wow at Hernando.

Speech by General J. L. Alcorn.

He Sounds the Key-note of the Radical Faction.

His Opinions on Universal Suffrage and other Topics.

Full Report of the Address.

From our Special Reporter.]

A grand Radical pow-wow took place in the public square in Hernando, Mississippi, on Monday, which was attended by about five hundred persons, nearly all of whom were negroes, with the exception of a few white office-holders under the renowned military Governor, General Ames. It having been announced that General J. L. Alcorn would be present and deliver an address, the negroes began to pour into town as early as seven o'clock in the morning. Many came from the neighboring villages by the early train on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, quite a number of them being clothed in most fantastic uniforms. They were met in the public square, where a rather shaky platform had been erected for the speakers, by Steve Grayson's fife and drum band from Memphis. Steve gave the signal and the fifes and drums struck up a lively air, and a procession was formed and marched through the streets for a couple of hours, returning to the Square where Steve took up a collection of dimes for the part he and his band had performed in the demonstration.

On motion, Judge Ballard, of the Probate Court, was called to the chair, and in order to keep the crowd aroused till the arrival of General Alcorn, who was announced to be a passenger on the train which reaches Hernando at one o'clock in the afternoon, Ham Carter and Sam J. Ireland, a couple of colored lights of the Radical party from Memphis, General Anderson and Mr. Pease, of the Freedman's Bureau, and others, made speeches of the usual stereotyped order, in which negro equality was advocated.

General Alcorn arrived on time, and was met at the depot by Judge Vance, of the Circuit Court of Desoto county, and Steve Grayson's band, and escorted to the public square, where the crowd had collected.

ADDRESS BY GENERAL ALCORN.

General Alcorn, on ascending the platform, was greeted by a loud cheer from the negroes present, while Steve Grayson's band played an air that was intended to be "See the Conquering Hero Comes."

The chairman, Judge Ballard, of the Probate Court, came forward, and said that it afforded him much pleasure to introduce a distinguished citizen of Mississippi, General Alcorn, whose face was so familiar to all of them that he really required no introduction. [Cheers.]

General Alcorn, on coming to the front of the stand, was again greeted with a round of cheering. He said: "I thank you for the cordial reception you have given me, and I may state that I only intend to address you for a very few minutes."

Colonel Le Beauve said: "General Alcorn, I wish to know if you are willing to discuss the issues of the day?"

General Alcorn—I am here only on a visit, and have been invited by this people to address them. If I were canvassing the State I could have no objection to discussing the questions of the day. Still, however, I will take pleasure in discussing the issues now before the people of Mississippi with any champion of the Democratic party who may wish to meet me. I can assure you that it will give me more than pleasure to meet any gentleman in a fair, free, open discussion.

Colonel Le Beauve—It was well known that you would be here to speak on this occasion, as it was publicly advertised prior to your coming. You are not a stranger here, but you appear here as the champion of a certain party—the Republican party of the State.

General Alcorn—I will agree to make no speech at the present time, but will put it off till the evening, and then I will be prepared to meet any ony, but I would prefer to know who it is that I am to meet in discussion.

Colonel Le Beauve—I am the man. [Loud cheers and laughter.] I will meet you fair and honorably. [Cheers.]

General Alcorn—I can assure you I will meet you in the same way, Colonel, for I intend to speak in words of truth and soberness the doctrines of the Republican party as opposed to those of the Democratic party. I have known Colonel Le Beauve for many years, and have always regarded him with respect, but I hardly knew him in his new dress—as champion of the Conservative Republican party. Colonel, how long have you been a universal suffrage man? [Laughter.] Do I understand that you are for universal suffrage?

Colonel Le Beauve—I am. [Loud cheers.]

General Alcorn—How long have you belonged to the Universal Suffrage party? I thought you were always opposed to it. I am glad to welcome you to the ranks, for I always thought you belonged to what they call the white man's party—[laughter]—that party which wishes to prescribe the colored man and deprive him of his rights before the law. They wish to take away from him the right of the franchise by getting him to desert from the Republican party. What, I would ask, what are the issues that threaten to divide the Republican party in the State at the present time, and what has caused this Conservative Republican party to spring up in the State of Mississippi? Simply a love for office. Since the war I have acted with the Republican party, and its measures have always got my support when good. I am, however, opposed to any one dividing the Republican party, as this miserable class, called the Conservative Republican party, are now attempting to do. They went off in the name of the Conservative Republican party, and agreed to run Judge Dent as Governor of Mississippi, on the Republican ticket, merely because he is the brother-in-law of President Grant. They talk about carpet-baggers, but Judge Dent is the prince of carpet-baggers, and while wishful for Gubernatorial honors, he is not a citizen of the State; neither does he own any property here, as his home is in Washington. This people pretend to look down on all carpet-baggers, and yet wish to put the prince of them all at the head of their ticket. Let me now talk a little about General Grant, and I will say, first, that General Grant is in favor of general amnesty and universal suffrage. He wishes to be true to the people, and is in favor of all in Mississippi and elsewhere, Democrat or Republican, enjoying their full rights. I can tell you what General Grant's principles are, and how he stands in regard to the contest and the state of parties in Mississippi, as I have with me a printed copy of the conversation between General Tarbell and the President, at Secretary Fish's house, on the Hudson, which was written down, and then submitted to the President, and approved by him, and shows conclusively that he is strongly opposed to the action of Jeffords and others here in Mississippi at the present time. There can be no doubt whatever that they have gone off with the Democrats with whom they have bargained, and are now classed among the goats. [Laughter.] I wish you all to come and hear me to-night in the Court House. All I ask is for you to hear me for my cause, and do not condemn me before you have heard me. I will now retire and speak more fully to-night. [Cheers.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

General Alcorn then left the stand and wended his way through the crowd to the office of the Clerk of the Probate Court, followed by a crowd of persons, chiefly Conservatives. In a few minutes the room was filled almost to suffocation, and questions of all kinds were propounded to General Alcorn, who answered some of them at considerable length. When asked if he thought that General Ames would give the people of the State a fair and free election, he replied: "Will the Democrats give the colored people a free and fair election. So far as General Ames is concerned, I may simply state that he is an officer, and will doubtless do his duty." When asked whether he was in favor of general amnesty and universal suffrage, he replied: "I have ever been in favor of universal suffrage and general amnesty, but I do not wish it in the form they got it in Tennessee, with Democrats on the ticket. I fought under the Confederate flag till it fell in the dust, and then, when I could do no more, I became in favor of the restoration of Mississippi as one of the States of the Union. I told you plainly that if you would adopt the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, that your State would be admitted into the Union again; but now you have negro suffrage and the Fifteenth Amendment to adopt. If you had accepted the Fourteenth Amendment, then you would have had the question of negro suffrage in your own hands." In reply to a question regarding the position of the Democratic party, he said: "The Democratic party is a fossilized party, and has stood still while the country has been advancing with giant's strides. At the National Convention held in New York these old ideas were embraced in the platform the same as they were fifty years ago. This was particularly observable in regard to the question of internal improvements. Under the Republican administration several millions of dollars have been spent in the building of the Northern Pacific railroad, the clearing out of Northern rivers, and the erection of colleges and schools in various portions of the North. Did they not want something of this kind in the South? Did they not want Government assistance to build the Southern Pacific railroad and improve the navigation of their rivers? If they did, then they had better not vote the Democratic ticket, as that party was opposed to the Government making any appropriations for internal improvements, and the moment they got into power they would shut the door, and the South would be compelled to pay a share of the taxes for these improvements in the North without receiving any benefits from them."

In reply to a question whether Mrs. Alcorn had ever entertained negroes in her parlor, General Alcorn replied: "Mrs. Alcorn is a lady of culture and education, and belongs to one of the oldest and most respectable families in Mississippi. Previous to the war her father was possessed of over five hundred negroes, and she occupied a leading position in the best society of the State. In fact, I may say, that in point of position in society, Mrs. A. I corn stood much higher than I did when we were married. With this explanation I can assure you that, not to speak of negroes, it is not every white man that can gain admittance to my wife's parlor." [Applause.]

General Alcorn then retired, in company with Judge Vance, of the Circuit Court, to take a little rest previous to the labors of the evening.

SPEECH NO. 2.

As the afternoon wore on, and the heat seemed to become more and more intense, the darkeys, who had stood patiently listening to the unmitigated bosh of Messrs. Alderson and Pease, of the Freedmen's Bureau, Ham Carter Sam. J. Ireland, a couple of colored luminaries from the Radical camp of Memphis, and a sprinkling of petty office-holders who had been advocating social equality, began gradually to wander off. As a general stampede seemed inevitable, and fears being entertained that even Steve Grayson's band might go off, that worthy having collected all the dimes he could get by appealing to the generosity of his colored brethren early in the day, General Alcorn was induced to again take the stand in the Public Square.

The chairman, Judge Ballard, again performed the duty of introduction. Steve Grayson's drummers played a rub-a dub, and General Alcorn came to the front as the crowd cheered. He said:

Fellow-citizens, I have been for the last two hours in the office of the Probate Court, answering all manner of questions and making speeches on all kinds of subjects. I was asked whether Gen. Ames would give an opportunity for a fair, free election, and I replied that every man, white or colored, ought to have perfect freedom to vote for whom he might choose at the coming election. I also told them that General Ames, the military Governor of the State, is an officer, and I had no doubt he would do his duty. But I tell you, colored men, don't be carried away by the words or promises of the Democratic party. They have received you before, and will deceive you again. Whenever you vote with them they are sure to tell you how sweet you are [laughter]; and when you are a body-servant, or when your girls are nursing gentlemen's children, or cooking for them, then your smell is all right; but whenever you choose to vote against them, then they cry out, "How that negro stinks!" [Roars of laughter and applause.] Now I am for peace, and I speak both to the white and colored men, and say we ought to have peace in Mississippi. The war has continued long enough. I am not for any party, in the strict sense of the term, but I am for the interest of every man in the State, and for the welfare of the United States. We have not had representation in the Congress of the United States for seven long years, and during that time hundreds of millions of dollars have been appropriated by the Government to build the Northern Pacific railroad, and the Government has even gone to the expense of housing the road in for two hundred miles, in order to prevent snow falling on the track and blocking it up in winter. Such a work was never before done in any country in the world. In addition, rivers at the North have been cleared out, and schools and colleges erected at the expense of the Government. The bonds of the Government have been issued and must be paid, and it will fall upon the Southern States in the shape of taxes to help to pay the debt incurred. We must, therefore, if we assist in paying for improvements in the North, have an appropriation from the Government to assist us in building the Southern Pacific railroad, which will have its terminus at Vicksburg or Memphis, a little north of the State line. We ought, also, to secure Government aid in building the Gulf and Ship Island railroad, the Okolona and Grenada, and the Mississippi River railroads. This would help all the Southern States; but if you vote with the Democratic party, and place them in power, then the resolution of that party refusing aid for internal improvements stares you in the face. The question then is, as we must have appropriations to develope the South as well as the North, how shall we vote in order to secure those appropriations from the Treasury Department? Are you willing to see the door shut against you, so that you can get no appropriations in aid of Southern improvements. You have the right to get a portion of the appropriations of this character. They have given to the North, and now they ought to do the same to the South. This is the issue between the Republican and Democratic parties. Roads have been built in the North at the Government expense, and it will be selfish unless the same is now done in the South; but it is for you to say if it shall be done, and whether you will vote the Democratic ticket and have the door shut on you; or vote the pure Republican ticket, and bring peace and prosperity to the State. I will give you other reasons why you should vote the Republican ticket. Do you know who it was that caused the Constitution adopted by the Convention to be cast aside with its disfranchising clauses? You will remember that I went round among you and advised you to run your best men as delegates to the Convention, and a good Constitution would follow. I told you to go together and frame a Constitution under which you could live in peace and happiness. You know I was the only public man who went round and made speeches in regard to the Convention. The white people refused to go into the Convention, and many strangers were elected by the votes of the white people, and the result was that when the constitution was adopted it was rejected by Congress, owing to the peculiar clauses it contained. Now you know as well as I do that the colored people have ever been willing to go hand in hand with the white people in the reorganization of the government of the State. The colored people have always said that their purpose was that the white men should be allowed to vote and his disabilities removed. Well, now, colored people, I ask you, do you wish or ask for social equality with the white men? [Cries of "no, no."] Now then, I ask you, do you want your children educated in schools with the white children, or do you want schools of your own? [Cries of "we want schools of our own."] What right do you want to infringe on that the white man now possesses? [Cries of "none, none."] Yes, I know you do not want to infringe on the rights of any one, but to be practiced in your own rights. You wish to enjoy the rights of freemen, and your policy is to live in peace with all. This has been the response everywhere all over the State. With what spirit did the white man meet you when you offered all this? You know the answer well, and I need not repeat it here; but I can tell you that the fifteen Democratic members who left the convention did not go there to make a Constitution. They withdrew before anything could be done. Had they only waited they could have voted for the constitution without the disfranchising clauses, as it was carried by eight votes only. Had it come without the disfranchising clauses it was held by the colored Radicals that as soon as the State was admitted into the Union the white men would change the Constitution and deprive the colored man of his vote. The white people declared it their purpose to do that. Now that it was done I can tell you colored men that you voted it down. You defeated the Constitution. I also told you that it was only postponed by Congress, and can be taken up again, and make a Constitution for Mississippi. I hope they will not do it, and they will not do it if you will only stand by the Government. I will tell why it was sent back. It was because President Grant was in favor of free government, universal suffrage, and general amnesty. Two years ago Congress offered the fourteenth amendment, but it was refused; but now Congress requires that you shall take what you thought you never would take—the fifteenth amendment. Congress plainly says, take that for your pains; and this fifteenth amendment guarantees to you colored men that you shall have a free vote wherever the glorious flag of the country floats, and that you will be upheld in your rights, principles and opinions so long as the nation stands. Thus the colored men shall be secured in their votes by the passage of the fifteenth amendment. The Republican party says that you must not be disfranchised, for we gave you your votes; and being secured in your franchise, where is the difference between you and myself? And I hope you will not violate the confidence that has been put in you. [Cheers.] When you go to the polls, vote the pure Republican ticket. Don't vote for the Conservative Republicans and avoid the Democrats as you would the devil himself. [Cheers and roars of laughter.] Yes, I say again, avoid the Democrats. The Republican party are preparing a ticket which the party in the State will stand by and the administration approve. Vote that on election day, and all the others are counterfeit.

A voice—What about Senter and universal suffrage?

Gen. Alcorn—We will have no Senter and his kind of universal suffrage here. We don't want them. In the late election in Tennessee there were two parties—the Stokes party and the Senter party. Stokes declared that he and his party were in favor of universal suffrage to be brought about in another kind of way, and he stood where Mississippi stands to-day, and where I stand. Senter stood on a different kind of platform, and had to take in the Democrats to help him. But I want that we should work out our own salvation.

"Bress de Lord," "amens" and cheers.

Now, I wish to tell you that we shall have a canvass of the State at the proper time, when all these questions will be fully discussed. We will present you with a ticket duly and carefully prepared, and I trust it will meet the approbation of the white people of every party in the State. I want no proscription, and want the franchise conferred on every white man. I do not want any man proscribed, and I have never sought to proscribe any man. I have stood up for the rights and interests of the whole people. I have stood up against every sectional interest, so far as I now stand. The colored people are invested with the rights of freemen, and these rights must be recognized. Rights invested in the manner that these have been are inviolable, and the colored men must exercise the rights of freemen and have all their political rights guaranteed. The colored men are in, all must admit, and those who seek to deprive them of these rights and rebel against the law will bring down a power on them they will not be able to withstand.

Now, I ask what do we see to-day? Why, we see men calling themselves Conservative Republicans supporting a man for Governor of this State simply because he is the brother-in-law of the President of the United States. Was there ever such a thing known before? Was ever humbug so sublime? [Cheers and laughter.] You to-day see a political alliance formed between two antagonistic parties to support Judge Dent as Governor, and the citizens of Mississippi asked coolly to give their support, simply because Judge Dent is brother-in-law to the President; when we know that he is not a citizen of Mississippi; that he is as far as I am aware, not a single foot of land in the State, but lives in Washington—is a citizen there. They may pass off Judge Dent on the Democrats, but they can't do it on the colored people. [Cheers, and cries of "No! they can't do it."]

A Voice—What about the Chinese?

General Alcorn—Was there ever such a humbug as this Chinese movement? Why, it is worse than madness. [Cheers.] They say they are to take the places of the colored people. Now I tell you, colored people, that whenever any of you are deposed by the Chinese, come down to my plantation—it is only a day's journey from here—and I will supply you all with land. [Loud cheers.] I have as much as I want, and every colored man turned out of employment owing to the Chinese, only let him come to me and I will support him for twelve months. [Cheers again and again renewed.] The movement shows humbug on its very face, and is only intended to gull those who don't understand it. They say they are to get cooks for four dollars a month, and laborers for eight dollars a month. They say John Chinaman finds himself, his wants are so simple.

A voice—Yes, by eating rats. [Loud laughter.]

General Alcorn—They say he works for nothing, and don't send his surplus earnings back to China, when every body knows he does. If this is the case, and I know it is so, and the Southern planter spends all his cash at the Springs, my God, what is to become of the country? [Cheers and laughter.] Why, they will beggar this poor country entirely. [Renewed laughter.] Now I may tell you that a good cook gets forty dollars a month in California, and I contend that labor is higher there than in Mississippi. Chinese labor has been tried by the English in the West India Islands, and by the Cubans, in Cuba, and in both cases the Chinese proved a failure. Any man who tries it here will soon be lost and out of sight, and so far as I am personally concerned I would not give a negro on a farm for as many Chinese as that court-house would hold. [Loud cheers and laughter.] What is the evidence regarding them? Let us look at the statistics. Many say they can get hands to work on a farm for eight dollars a month, while in San Francisco cooks are paid forty dollars a month. I tell you if they do come here they must starve, for they cannot do what you can do. [Cheers.] You may as well try to get the cross off a jackass' back by kissing as to try to put a negro out of this country. They are here and have a right to be here. [Cheers.] I will tell you what Mr. Clapp said in his speech at the opening of the Chinese Convention the other day. He is reported to have said that we need them to supply, and we will supply, the slave labor we have lost. "We must have a class of laborers that we can control. If we bring Germans or Irish here to labor they will want to buy land and set up for themselves, and we don't want to sell a single acre. We want labor that we can control while we remain the owners of the soil." That is what is reported to have been said at that convention.

When the Democratic party ruled in Mississippi they said they wanted men to labor, but not to set up for themselves. This was the policy then, and this appears to be the policy now. Well, I will leave it to any proper thinking white man, if this is not the worst policy that could be pursued, and it will be the curse of the South if such a policy as that laid down by Mr. Clapp is pursued. We want persons to come in and buy the land. We want the colored men to buy, and if they cannot buy, to rent the land. This policy would bring peace and prosperity, while ruin would follow the hide-bound policy proposed by Mr. Clapp.

The States under Republican rule have advanced one hundred years over those under Democratic rule, because they are ever up to the times and not old fossils. [Laughter.]

I say to you, colored men, come up; don't stand back, irresolute, for you are entitled to political equality before the law. You had evidence before you when the Democrats had control what they sought to do. They opposed your right to vote, and now they want you to go and vote in their interest, but would you go and vote yourselves nobodies? If you wish to retain your rights, go and vote like freemen invested with equality and the freest men in the land. [Cheers.] If you were to do otherwise it would only prove what the Democrats say of you, that you are incapable of using that boon of liberty vouchsafed to you by the United States. You were made free and given the privilege to vote. In this regard the Southern people stood against the freedmen. I stood amongst them, and I stood under the flag of the Southern Confederacy until it was lowered through the fate of war. I opposed your freedom, but when it came, as the result of the war, I stepped forward and took you by the hand, as I felt that the interest and prosperity of the country depended upon the good feeling of the white men and the colored race. [Cheers.] It was not the purpose when the war began to make you free, but you were made free through the providence of God. That God has given you a legacy to take care of. Guard it well, by night as well as by day. [Amen.] Vote for the party that stands by you and supports you in your just rights as freemen, and preserves you in the enjoyment of all your rights before the law. Go and vote for that party. If you connect yourselves to the Democrats you will find yourselves in a worse position than that of slavery; and at least do me the justice to say that I told you this. When you are asked to vote the Democratic ticket make a polite bow and beg to be excused. [Laughter.] Be as polite as possible, remembering if you were to vote for them they would say, "How sweet he is!" but if you voted the Republican ticket, "Oh! how he stinks!" [Roars of laughter.] You know how it is with a mule when you turn him out to grass. He finds himself free and he kicks up his heels. By and by you want to catch him again, and you go to the field with salt in your hand, keeping the collar all the time out of sight behind your back. You say "cob, cob," to him, holding out the salt all the time until you get up to him and then throw your arm lovingly round his neck. [Laughter.] Then you put the bridle on and mount on his back, and put the spurs to him, saying, "Dam you, mule, go ahead, you hear." [Roars of laughter.] That is what the Democrats want to do with you. They will hold out the salt, treat you kindly until they get you into their power, then they will say, "Dam you, nigger, get out of the way there." That is what they will do. Now you have to say which class you will have to bridle your horses. [Laughter and cheers.]

Now gentlemen, colored men and white men, I have been traveling for the past three days and I feel fatigued, but I am ready to answer any question that may be put to me. I am weary, and I don't feel as if I could address you further on the present occasion, although I could not refrain from making a few remarks for the good of the people here present. I may say, however, when the time comes you will have the right to exercise the right of franchise as freemen. Depend, however that the Government will throw its strong arm around you. Then, let every man, colored and white, vote as he chooses. Give every man the privilege of voting as he thinks proper. Trespass on no one's rights, and let no one trespass on your's. Let the voice of harmony and peace prevail, but remember you are men who can claim certain rights. Be indulgent when any one addresses you on any subject, but when they speak to you of Democracy, just politely say, "Stop there, you thieves." If you had come promptly forward three years ago we would now have been in the Union with peace and prosperity reigning all over the State. [Cheers.] It has been said the people of the State are, and have been disorderly, and it may have been attributed to the State being under a military government, or under a military Governor. Good men may not feel bound to sustain the rulers, while bad people will not obey the law the same as they would do under a civil government. I do not love a military government myself, and it is for the interest of every man that we should have a civil government as soon as possible, with no one dissatisfied and clamoring for his rights. [Cheers.] Now I will leave these questions with you. [Loud cheers, amid which General Alcorn retired.]

RESOLUTIONS.

Deputy Sheriff Campbell, late of Memphis, read the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Republican party of Mississippi, assembled in Convention at Jackson, on the first of July, 1869, for the purpose of organizing the party for the coming campaign; and,

WHEREAS, Said Convention adopted a platform of principles by which to be governed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of DeSoto county, in Convention assembled, on this sixteenth day of August, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Convention at Jackson, do solemnly pledge ourselves to co-operate with our brethren of the State to carry out the principles expressed in said platform.

Resolved, That we heartily adopt the principle of Universal Amnesty and Universal Suffrage, and equal and exact justice to all men, without regard to race, color or previous condition.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the expression of President Grant that he will enforce the law and preserve order in Mississippi at the coming election, or "break the machine in trying."

Resolved, That we hope and trust that he will fight it out on that line, "if it takes all summer."

Resolved, That we hail with delight the recent endorsement of General Ames by the administration at Washington, and his return to his post at Jackson, with additional powers to carry out the reconstruction acts of Congress.

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate the so-called National Republican party of this State, led by Messrs. Barksdale, Jeffords, Wofford & Co.; that we regard their profession of conservatism as nothing more nor less than Democracy in disguise; that their efforts to distract and divide the loyal Republican party of Mississippi meets with just condemnation by every Republican, white and colored, in this county.

The chairman put the resolutions to the meeting, a large number of the negroes shouted "aye," and the chair declared them carried.

The proceedings then terminated, and the crowd dispersed.

MEDICAL.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar and twenty-five cents to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA AND STOMACH BITTERS, which will certainly cure you, or any of your family, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all species of indigestion, Intermittent Fever, and all periodical disorders. It will give immediate relief in Colic and Flux. It will cure Costiveness. It is a mild and delightful invigorant for delicate females. It is a safe anti-bilious alterative and tonic for all family purposes. It is a powerful recuperant after the frame has been reduced and attenuated by sickness. It is an excellent appetizer, as well as strengthener of the digestive forces, and is desirable alike as a corrective and mild cathartic.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA AND POTASH, which will, beyond doubt, cure you, or any of your family, of Scrofula, Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Skin Diseases, no matter how old or inveterate, every known variety of Constitutional Syphilis or Venereal Disease, Glandular Swellings of the Neck or elsewhere, Chronic Chills and Fever, Tetter, Weeping Sore Leg, Ulcers of every kind, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, Scaldhead, Falling of the Hair, White Swelling, Hip-joint disease, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, etc. For the rapid and permanent cure of all the above diseases this preparation stands unrivaled, and a cure is guaranteed in every case when used according to directions.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT WILD CHERRY, which has never been known to fail in giving rapid and prompt relief in all kinds of Coughs, Colds, and Catarrhs. In Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Asthma, and Phthysic, it gives immediate comfort, followed by rapid cure. It is also admirably adapted to the relief of the Cough and difficulty of breathing in Consumption. In Pneumonia, Winter Fever Pleurisy, and every conceivable form of Pulmonary disease, it is indispensable, and should always be kept in every household.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S CHILL TONIC, which is purely vegetable, and will not only cure you or any of your family, of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, and every form, type and variety of Malarial or Paludal Fever or Affections, but will entirely drive them from the system, which no other Chill medicine now made will do. Don't buy any of the old and worse than valueless nostrums, but use only EDWARD WILDER'S CHILL TONIC, as a cure is guaranteed in all cases.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you twenty-five cents to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S WORM SYRUP, which will certainly relieve your children of Worms, which are indicated by pains in the stomach, swelling of the abdomen, picking of the nose and ears, bad breath, variable appetite, etc. It is a pure syrup, and children will readily eat it, spread on bread and it is entirely harmless in its nature, and never has been known to fail in giving prompt relief to the little sufferers.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you twenty-five cents to buy a box of EDWARD WILDER'S FAMILY PILLS, which is the best known combination of Medicine for Constipation or Sluggish Bowels. In these conditions of the alimentary canal, they are perfectly infallible. As a purgative in all Fever and Inflammatory diseases, Acute Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Liver, Brain, Kidneys and Bladder, Fever and Ague, Sore Eyes, Dullness of the Head, Vertigo, Dizziness, etc., they cannot be excelled, and no family should ever be without them.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Edward Wilder & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 215 Main Street, Marble Front,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. Ward & Bro.,

W. N. Wilkerson & Co.,

G. W. Jones & Co.

aug18dw

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of McCombs & Co. has been renewed and continued under the name and style of McCombs, Keller & Byrnes.

Memphis, July 31, 1869.

McCOMBS, KELLER & BYRNES,

322 1-2 and 324 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - - - TENNESSEE

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Agricultural Implements, Etc.

Eagle Cotton Gins.

WE are the sole agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of staple, lightness of draft, and quantity of lint cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one quarter to one-third the draft over any other gin. We are also agents for

Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, National Plow Company's Calhoun and other Plows; Wheeler, Madden & Clemsons's Circular Saws; Labelle Nail Works, Wheeling, Va.; Straub's Single and Double-geared Grist Mills; Fairbank's R. R. and Warehouse Scales.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY.

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

DR. RUSSELL, No. 42 North Court Street, north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.

QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorhœa and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. ☞ All consultations strictly confidential. ☜

Office hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 8 p.m.

DR. J. R. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARMAN, Secretary.

Treatise on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. jel9 dawly

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

N. HILL. N. FONTAINE

Hill, Fontaine & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

Williamson, Hill & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

326 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE

HAVE for sale and keep constantly on hand a full assortment, consisting in part, as follows:

100 casks Bacon.
300 bbls. Mess Pork.
100 bbls. Jowls and Rumps.
100 kegs Lard.
100 hhds. La. Sugar.
200 sacks Coffee.
300 pkgs. Molasses—hhds., bbls., kits. and qrs.
1000 pcs. Kentucky Bagging, (S. & M. Ky-py, Landsman, and J. & D. Bax.
100 tons celebrated "Arrow Ties."
500 kegs Nails, and sizes.
300 bbls. Flour,
North Carolina Roe cut and gross Herring,
100 bbls. pure copper-distilled Whisky.
100 bbls. rectified Whisky.
50 bbls. Robinson County Whisky.

Calling your attention to the above, we respectfully request a continuation of your patronage, and promise, by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of our patrons over before us, to merit it.

aug18dw BILL, FONTAINE & CO.

J. J. RAWLINGS JNO. L. WEBB.
JNO. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 254 Front Street,

Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE will sell all country produce consigned to us. We have obtained the services of Mr. Thos. B. Normen, an old and experienced cotton man, to assist us in the sales of cotton. Mr. Normen is well known to the most of cotton factors in this vicinity, and he would be pleased to see all his old friends and customers at our office. jy7

T. B. DILLARD, R. A. PINSON,
W. W. DILLARD, A. COFFIN.

DILLARD, PINSON & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 208 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

Personal attention given to filling country merchants' orders, and to the selection of planters' supplies.

Bagging and Rope furnished customers either from Memphis or our agent nearest to them. ☞ Instructions strictly adhered to. ☜ aug8

J. W. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS.
GEO. S. F. DICKINSON.

Dickinson, Williams & Co

(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.)

Cotton Factors,

General Commission and Produce MERCHANTS,

No. 210 Front Street, - - Memphis, Tenn.

HAVING a Warehouse of our own in which to handle Cotton consigned to us WE GUARANTEE CORRECT WEIGHTS. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river ins

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NO CURE, NO PAY!—Stone's Tonic Syrup cures chills and fever or money refunded. Sold by W. N. Wilkerson & Co., 249 Main; J. A. Smith & Co., 256 Main; Morrison & Ellis, 182 Main, and M. Rose, 87 Main street. aug13

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—An ornate and elegant COTTAGE HOUSE.
jy28 W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block.

REWARD.

$10 REWARD.—Lost or strayed from my residence, on Main street, near Jackson, TWO HORSE MULES, one a sorrel, shod all round, and mane roached; the other a bay, shod all round, and tail and mane roached. Ten dollars will be paid for their delivery to me.
aug17 B. FITZPATRICK.

STRAYED—STOLEN.

STOLEN.—Saturday, August 7, was stolen from my place on the Randolph road, a fine strawberry-colored COW, six or seven years old, with cut in one horn and bored for the hollow horn. I will give a liberal reward for her.
aug17 DENNIS CALLAGHAN.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A nice Gothic BRICK HOUSE, in good order and pleasantly situated. Apply at No. 264 DeSoto street. aug17

FOR RENT—From 8th of August, or 8th of September, the cool and spacious "AYRES RESIDENCE," on Hernando Road, near the street cars. The place is beautiful and healthy.
W. A. WHEATLEY,
jy20 Rental Agent, Bethel Block.

TO RENT—Two new houses, on Spring street, near Central Point, with eight rooms each. One of the houses furnished and garden. Inquire of B. D. Williams or H. Crocker, M. & L. R. R. office, 16 Madison street. jy18

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front. jy4

WANTS.

IRON SAFE WANTED—An A No. 1 second-hand safe, large commercial size. Apply to
TREADWELL BROS.,
aug11 15 Union street.

WANTED—To rent, a comfortable residence; house to contain six or seven rooms, besides kitchen and servant's room, to be situated between Market and Union streets, or on Shelby street. Possession required between the 20th of August and 1st of September. Address, James S. Carpenter & Co., 45 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. jy28

WANTED—A young lady of experience wishes a situation as governess. She teaches music on the piano, the usual English branches, with rudiments of Latin and French. References given and required. Address, stating terms for ten months, Miss A. B. C., care of Captain J. B. Hope, Editor Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk. jy25

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office. je2

WEDNESDAY, : : : AUGUST 18, 1869

NEWSPAPER SALES

For the quarter ending June 31, 1869, as reported to the U. S. Assessor:

AVALANCHE,	$8,440 53
APPEAL,	4,591 78
SUN,	2,350 00
POST,	1,894 68

GENERAL ALCORN'S speech at Hernando, Mississippi, delivered on last Monday night, is in every part of it and as a whole, discreditable, little, mean and malignant. It is a patchwork of scraps, a quilt of a hundred pieces, of every hue and color. He starts out by announcing the principle of Universal Suffrage, which he has always has advocated, and to which he now adheres. He is also in favor of universal amnesty. But he gives utterance to a hundred lines of the most bitter and malignant proscriptive sentiments. He denounces Democrats and Conservative-Republicans in Mississippi, and after almost exhausting his prejudices and malice upon them, he throws the dregs of his venom upon the people of Tennessee because they supported SENTER and Universal Suffrage. In this speech, ALCORN's main purpose is to array the black people of the State against the white—a thing monstrous, criminal and malicious. How can this trimmer be an honest advocate of peace and Universal Suffrage, with his heart crammed with such diabolical purposes? Is this the statesmanship of which he boasts? Is this the peace he means to establish for the people of Mississippi? Is this the cue he has received at Washington, to be held at that end by the hand of GRANT and in Mississippi by himself? Reconciliation and peace cannot be made or preserved by arraying the blacks against the whites. And this policy argues on its face, that General ALCORN hopes to achieve political victory by the basest of means, for the most dishonorable purposes. Is there one manly sentiment, or a single honest, elevating appeal to the people of Mississippi? We have read the speech carefully, and cannot find from the beginning to the end of it, anything of the sort. We had better hopes of General ALCORN; we were ready to believe that he would display a magnanimous spirit, utter liberal opinions, and demonstrate practical statesmanship. But he has not a bright spot from his head to his heels, and returns from Washington covered inside and outside with the dirtiest, filthiest rags of proscriptive Radicalism. He boasts of an alliance with GRANT and GRANT'S Administration, and evidently relies on the military arm of the Government to conduct him to the Governor's chair. We would prefer Judge DENT, with his liberal views, a thousand times over—though DENT be a "prince of carpet-baggers." We confess that we admire more the prince of carpet-baggers than the slave of BOUTWELL. When "monkeys are priests, what must the gods be?" What has become of the force of character, power of will, and the manhood and statesmanship which his friends claimed for General ALCORN? He was supposed to possess them once, but in his recent visit to Washington he suffered himself to be stripped and robbed of them all, that he might be the pliant turnkey of a weak, timed, irresolute and vindictive Administration.

THE first bale of the new cotton crop received in this market came to hand yesterday, and, as usual, stirred up considerable interest in mercantile circles. It is from Alabama, and is classed strict low middling, but further than this no particulars could be obtained. Singularly enough the first bale of the crop of 1868 came to hand on the 17th of August. The receipt of the bale yesterday should admonish our merchants of the approach of the busy season, and of the work they have before them. We doubt not, from the increased reputation acquired by Memphis as a cotton market during the season now drawing to a close, that our receipts of the staple the coming season will be much larger, and may possibly reach 300,000 bales, or at least one-eighth of the total estimated crop. A careful calculation shows that the average price of middling cotton in Memphis for the eleven months ending July 31st, was 28c., against an average price of 27½c. in New Orleans for the same period. Shippers in the interior have been made familiar with this superiority of Memphis over rival markets, and have concluded that in the long run they can make money by shipping in this direction, remembering also that at times during the season our prices have been fully 1@2c higher than New Orleans quotations. Memphis is a favorite market with spinners, and has at all times a large proportion of buyers, competition between whom frequently leads to remarkably high figures, and very satisfactory returns to the producers. The number of buyers will be somewhat augmented the coming season, and our market is sure of increased character. Its central location, excellent railroad system, and fair dealing business men, as well as the superior quality of its cotton, insure for it a front position among the great cotton markets of the country. We feel that we have a right to claim that its reputation among planters and shippers in the interior is due, to a great extent, to the AVALANCHE, which never misses an opportunity of setting forth its advantages. If our merchants and factors would solicit and advertise more extensively, it would increase still more in importance. With the present consumption of cotton, and the small crops both in India and America, there is no reason for prices falling below 28c the coming season. Estimating that they will not, and that 300,000 bales be received in Memphis, fully $37,000,000 will be brought into and distributed throughout our immediate section within the next twelve months. The financial and commercial prospect is, therefore, a glorious one, and should stimulate business men to great exertions in building up our general trade and extending our railroad and steamboat interests in every direction. So fine a prospect was never presented to any people, and we feel that we have abundant reason to be thankful to the Giver of all Good for His beneficence. Not only are we blessed with a remunerative crop of cotton, but abundance of the necessaries of life have also been vouchsafed us, and we are, to a great extent, independent of other sections of the country. Last season brought us the necessaries and comforts of life; this season brings us the luxuries, and will place us far ahead on the highway of prosperity. It only remains for us to make the most of the blessings conferred upon us as a people, assured that Heaven will still further smile upon our efforts in building up our waste places, repairing the losses of the war, and advancing in the arts of peace and prosperity.

A MORNING contemporary thinks the easiest road to fame is to compliment the AVALANCHE. We can never say as much for our contemporary. Wish we could; but we can't, without giving offense to the "decent opinions of mankind." The honor of having one's name suggested in the AVALANCHE for positions of trust and high office is not lavished indiscriminately. The leading paper in the Southwest (as the AVALANCHE is acknowledged to be) is much more circumspect than its contemporary, with its youthful impulses and hot zeal, would have its readers believe. It gives us a world of advice, and after exhausting its English, dishes out to us an old maxim in Latin, translated from the Greek. We like this very much. Borrow more; quote oftener. It will make you have a clean, fresher appearance. We hope this is not to be the *last* of your learning. We have no idea of being a martyr; no sort of notion of going to the stake, though we sometimes think our contemporaries would like to see us there. Old Mrs. PARTINGTON, on the sea shore, with broom in hand, determined to sweep the ocean back, is like the *Appeal* in its vain efforts to prevent strangling by the waves of Universal Suffrage. It stands solitary and alone, and will continue to stand that way for a long time. Its solitude is indeed original, unique, quaint. It is not wrapt in the garments of greatness, like the first NAPOLEON, but is covered all over with the rags of old fogyism. It is, therefore, an interesting, instructive and amusing sight, well worth a little curious speculation.

IN noting the progress of the work on the Hatchie Ferry road, and the probable effect of its completion on the trade and prospects of Brownsville, the *Brownsville Bee* of the 13th instant indulges in some very unjust and scurrilous reflections on Memphis merchants, which we cannot allow to pass unnoticed. We extract the following paragraph as a "specimen brick:"

Our South Hatchie friends will find it to their interest to bring all of their produce to our market, as Brownsville will be more accessible to them than any shipping point on the railroad. Our dry goods market, as well as grocery, is the best in West Tennessee, Memphis not excepted, and as a cotton market it is the best for our immediate neighbors in the South. Our buyers will give as much or more than the Memphis merchants. The farmer will save the freight, commission, *stealage*, insurance, etc., which is no inconsiderable sum.

We have no doubt that the merchants of Brownsville, as a class, are enterprising and high-toned, but it has never yet been demonstrated that they are more so than the merchants of our city; and as for comparing Brownsville to Memphis in a commercial point of view, the proposition is simply so absurd as to excite nothing but ridicule at the expense of our contemporary, who should read the fable of the frog and the ox, and profit by the lesson. We have never yet been advised that Brownsville merchants sold cotton without charging commission, nor that they were not in the habit of insuring it for the protection of the planter. In regard to the word "stealage," which we take the liberty of italicizing in the copied paragraph, it will hardly take well with our business men, who are not a little importuned for advertising favors by the country press. If, in point of integrity and fair dealing, the merchants of our little sister city possess greater merit than those of Memphis, it should at once be demonstrated; otherwise, our contemporary should make the *amende honorable*, and that without delay.

GENERAL CARY, at a Democratic mass-meeting, in Cincinnati, on Saturday, during his speech, uses the following language of the old party organizations:

I am not singular in the belief that my old party has outlived its usefulness, and that its corrupt leaders should be returned to private life. Tens of thousands with whom I have been associated in that party concur in this opinion. They admit its venality and corruption, and, like true patriots, are asking what they must do to be saved. They are not fully satisfied that it would be any better if the Democratic party was in power. I beg such to remember that new issues are forced upon us which must in a great measure disintegrate the old parties and bring about new combinations, possibly without changing names.

A Hudson river ferryboat ran into an ocean steamer anchored in the stream, and the owners of the ferryboat were sued for damages. Their defense was that the steamer was anchored directly in their course in crossing the river. It was decided that they had no exclusive right to any course, and that if such defense were admitted, then in the multitude of ferries a large portion of the river would be practically closed to shipping, to the great embarrassment of commerce.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Life at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs—A Grand Tournament and Ball—Amusements Prospective.

MONTGOMERY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VIRGINIA, August 13, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Attracted by an advertisement in your valuable paper of this delightful watering place, and the additional inducements offered to witness a tournament, ball, etc., on the classic soil of Old Virginia, we arrived here a few days ago, and was delighted to meet so many familiar faces, all of whom speak in the highest terms of the salubrity of the climate, the magic effect of the waters in restoring the flagging energies of the body and imparting a bouyancy to the mind, and more particularly of the magnificent style in which the tables are kept and the general good order and neatness observable in every department.

The tournament came off, as advertised, and was attended by at least one thousand persons. Every available spot was occupied by fair and beautiful representatives from Virginia, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and other Southern States. Some twenty-six gallant knights entered the lists, accompanied by a long retinue dressed in gaudy liveries and quaint attires, mounted on fiery steeds as eager for the fray as were their masters. They were headed by the famous Metropolitan Band, of Washington City, and paraded round the lawn, one mile in circumference, to the music of "Dixie." Arriving upon the ground selected for the tilt, they were addressed in eloquent style by that gifted son of Louisiana, Judge Walker, who paid a touching tribute during his remarks to the beauty and chivalry of Virginia. It is useless to inflict on you the various feats accomplished by each and every knight, where all done so well. We will, therefore, confine ourselves to the most successful, namely: Major W. G. Anderson rode as the Knight of the Montgomery White Sulphur, and carried all the rings, nine in number, in a succession of three rides. He was closely followed by the gallant Knight of Ravenswood, Mr. Wm. M. Ellis, who got eight rings and a tip; while the Knight of the Hills, Mr. Allan Eskridge, got seven rings and two tips; and Mr. J. W. Barnett, Knight of the Allegheny, got seven rings and one tip. The latter was tied several times by the Knight of the Lawn, Mr. Hamnet Wilson; but after an exciting contest, in which the spectators seemed to manifest as much interest as the noble knights themselves, Sir Knight Barnett was declared the victor. The honors were announced by the judges from the stand. The knights being formed in line, preceded by the band, playing "Hail to the Chief," returned to their quarters, where they received the congratulations of their friends and numerous admirers. That afternoon, no doubt, was one of much solicitude to the fair sex, as the victorious Major was heard to say he was *disengaged*, and intended to crown the handsomest lady on the ground. All eyes immediately seemed to wander in the direction of the facinating figure of Miss Kenna, of Mobile. The Major took the hint, and gallantly placed the scepter at her feet, which was as gracefully accepted, and that night, surrounded by her Maids of Honor, he placed the crown upon her brow, and she stood before the admiring throng the acknowledged "Queen of Love and Beauty." The coronation speech was delivered by E. S. Gregorey, Esq., of the Lynchburg *Republican*, and elicited great applause. At its conclusion the Royal Set of Lancers was formed, and danced with a grace and precision which had the happiest effect, as in a few moments after the spacious ball-room resounded with the steps of flying feet which "chase the morn away." In the evening the lawn was brilliantly illuminated by numerous Chinese lanterns, balloons, rockets, etc., which lent an enchantment to the scene around rarely witnessed. At twelve m. a magnificent supper was served in the dining-hall by that prince of caterers, Mr. I. H. Goodman.

In conclusion, we have only to add that great preparations are now being made to give a grand mask ball on the night of the 24th. From the character of the gentlemen at the head of it, a delightful time may be relied upon. ROLANDO.

The Crops in Alabama—Highly Favorable Accounts.

The *South Alabamian* of the 18th instant, published at Greenville, (Ala.) gives the following cheering account of the crops in its section:

We are gratified to learn from a gentleman who has, within the last few days, traveled through the best farming sections of Lowndes, Dallas, Montgomery, Butler etc., that the cotton crop is most promising, and that it is, at this time, entirely free from any destructive worm. The weather during the past few days, has been very propitious to the planter, and correspondingly destructive to the worm wherever it made its advent. It is the opinion of old farmers with whom we have conversed that the crops of this year will far exceed those of any previous year since the war. No better corn crop has been made in the above named counties in a long series of years, while the cotton is exceedingly promising, and the yield will undoubtedly far exceed the most sanguine expectations of all. As a consequence, our planters are in fine spirits, and have great expectations—all of which goes to show that there is still life in the old land.

A wicked New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Republic* says: "Nobody in New York need aspire to be fashionable unless he or she is prepared to do a good deal of lying. Brown, the sexton of Grace Church (who knows all about it), assured me this morning that about one-half of his constituents (he meant his congregation) were at home on the avenue, only they were hiding away, and making believe they were at 'the watering places.' Bad Brown!"

Suit will be commenced against the warden of the Missouri penitentiary, by Mr. Schaetenberg, the father of a young girl who was ravished by a negro convict running at large, for fifty thousand dollars damages. It is founded on the theory that the warden occupies the position of a man allowing a dog known to be vicious to run at large, and is therefore responsible for damages. The negro had been sent to the prison for rape.

The recent political course of the President appears to have had a most disastrous effect in Virginia. Lawlessness is on the increase, and several conflicts have taken place between the whites and blacks. It is expected that General Canby will require the iron-clad oath to be taken by members of the Legislature.

A postal convention has been concluded with Great Britain for the conveyance of mails between the United States and British Honduras. The rates of postage are twelve cents per each letter weighing half an ounce, and two cents for each newspaper. The mails are to be transported between New Orleans and Balize by British steamers.

A velocipedist connected with the London firm of Newton, Wilson & Co., arrived in Edinburg from London, recently, having made the first journey ever accomplished between the two cities on a bicycle. He performed the journey in sixty-five hours, traveling at the average rate of seven and a half miles an hour.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

PHILADELPHIA.

Proceedings of the National Labor Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—The proceedings of the second day of the National Labor Convention commenced with the announcement by the secretaries of committees on condolence, President's address, platform and constitution. The Committee on Labor made a report on the eight hour law, concluding with a recommendation that Congress should be memorialized to make provision for the twenty per cent. of pay deducted from those in Government employ.

Mr. Field, of Michigan, offered a resolution declaring that Congress should provide for the funding of that portion of the national debt not required for a circulating medium, by the issue of bonds bearing interest not exceeding 3 65-100 per cent., and that the United States currency notes, at the option of the holders, should be convertible into such bonds of par value as may be demanded; such an adjustment of duties on all commodities produced by the labor of foreign countries as will adequately protect American labor, and restrain excessive importations of commodities from abroad while we have the raw material and ability to produce in our own country.

Mr. Wells, of Philadelphia, offered the following:

Resolved, That the action of this Convention, in refusing to admit Miss Susan B. Anthony, was not founded on grounds personal to herself, but simply because the organization she claims to represent is not a *bona fide* womans' association.

Miss Anthony was allowed the floor, and defended herself from the attacks made upon her.

After which the Convention adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Instructions to Revenue Collectors—Report of Change in the War Department Unfounded.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The Commissioner of Customs writes to the Collector at New York that fees collected under the State and municipal laws are unconstitutional, and shall hereafter in no instance be collected. This abolishes all fees except those imposed by the United States.

A gentleman recently elected in Virginia to the State Senate visited the Secretary of War to-day, and states that he received satisfactory assurances that the test oath would not be required of members elected to the Legislature.

The total revenue receipts from all quarters for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, estimating those of those of seventy-seven districts, amounts to $158,709,000.

It can be said by authority that the reported resignation of Secretary Rawlins, and the tender of the Secretaryship of War to General Dodge, is unfounded.

CHICAGO.

Prospective Change in the War Department—Frightened to Death by the Eclipse.

CHICAGO, August 17.—A special from Des Moines to the Chicago *Tribune* says there is a report, regarded as reliable, that General G. M. Dodge, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific railroad, was telegraphed to by President Grant, the dispatch overtaking him at Cheyenne, offering him a place in the Cabinet as Secretary of War, and giving him two weeks to consider the matter, General Rawlins being compelled by declining health to give up the position. General Dodge left at once for Washington.

A woman named Mrs. Gifford, living in the northern part of Marion county, Iowa, died last Saturday from the effect of fright at the recent eclipse. She had no knowledge of its approach, and was alone at the time it came on, with the exception of a child four weeks old. Terrified at the sight, she seized her infant and fled to a neighbor's a mile distant. When she arrived there her reason was gone. A doctor near by was called in and pronounced her incurable. She lingered until Saturday and her reason never returned.

A joint Congressional Committee on Reconstruction and Reform left this morning for San Francisco. They will spend next Sunday at Salt Lake.

ST. LOUIS.

The Allen-Gallagher "Mill"—Eleven Rounds Fought—Gallagher Proclaimed Victor—The Referee Declares a Draw—Another Outrage.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—The fight between Allen and Gallagher took place this afternoon on the island where McCoole and Allen fought. Eleven rounds were fought and both men were badly pounded. The sponge was thrown up by Gallagher's second and Allen declared the winner. Allen and his second left the ring. Subsequently the referee said he didn't know who threw the sponge up, and declared the battle a draw.

It is stated that Tom Kelly, Gallagher's second, threw up the sponge and acknowledged defeat, but after getting on board of the boat he denied having done so. The result is considered a greater outrage than the decision in the McCoole fight.

THE CROPS.

The Weather and Condition of Corn and Cotton in the South.

RICHMOND, August 17.—No rains have fallen here during the past week, or for some time previously. The drouth is general, and crops materially shortened, if not a total failure.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 17.—The weather during the past week has been very dry and hot. Yesterday a fine rain fell, and a full average crop of corn is anticipated.

NASHVILLE, August 17.—The crops in most portions of the State are much in need of rain, and some in sections corn and cotton are burning up from drought.

GALVESTON, August 17.—It has rained three days and been clear four days during the past seven. The corn crop is abundant all over the State. The rains cannot injure it.

COLUMBUS, GA., August 17.—The weather has been excessively warm and dry for four weeks past. Late corn crops are slightly injured. There was a good rain yesterday and light showers to-day, which has greatly benefited the crops.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 17.—The weather has been dry and warm during the past week, and this has had a good effect on the corn crop, which is now well matured in this section.

FOREIGN.

Universal Exposition at Rome—Views of the Paris Press on Amnesty—Relations Between Spain and the United States—Affairs in Ireland.

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 17.—The *Epoca* and other newspapers deny the existence of negotiations between Spain and the United States in relation to Cuba. The government desires the restoration of order in Cuba. A rumor of a proposition looking to an Iberian Union is officially denied.

Mr. Forbes, of New York, who has been here some time in the interest of Cuba, has gone to America, and will return on the re-assembling of the Cortes.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, August 17.—The whole press disapprove the note sent by the Prussian government to Bentze, and denounce the course of Prussia as unprecedented in diplomacy.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 17.—The *Presse* regards the recent amnesty decrees of the Emperor as an abatement of his past policy, and as a pledge for the future.

Marshal Neil's funeral takes place to-day.

ITALY.

ROME, August 17.—The Pope has decided to hold a universal exhibition of Christians next year.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—It is reported that the North and South German States have agreed to common action with respect to the Ecumenical Council, if resolutions adopted by that body on questions of the temporal power of the Pope should threaten the peace of Europe.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, August 17.—The Municipal Council have adopted an address to Earl Spencer, Mr. Gladstone and Earl Grey, congratulating the country on the passage of the Irish Church bill. The Council absented themselves when the vote on the address summoned the Bishops to meet in council for the discussion of the public question.

NEW YORK.

School Fund Rutter in Court—Irish Republican Trouble

NEW YORK, August 17.—George R. Rutter was to-day brought before Judge McCann, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Examination was postponed until Thursday, and the prisoner was returned to police head quarters. No requisition has yet been received from Tennessee. The case of Bailey vs. O'Mahoney was up before Judge McCann to-day, on a motion to vacate the injunction restraining Receiver Burr from paying over funds in his possession to any person except by order of the court, and also to set aside the order appointing a Receiver.

Bailey claims that the purpose for which the money was collected was abandoned, and the amount rightfully belongs to holders of bonds of the Irish Republic on behalf of O'Mahoney. It was urged that the Fenian organization is now more prosperous than ever before. Leaders are really willing to comply with the terms and pay principal and interest six months after the reorganization of the Irish Republic. The decision is reserved.

Application was made to Judge Cordosa to-day for the remission of the imprisonment portion of the sentence of Russell Sage and George P. Watts, convicted of usury. The decision was reserved.

There is not a single case of sickness at quarantine to-day.

NASHVILLE.

Effects of the Drought—Thompson's Balloon Eclipsed.

NASHVILLE, August 17.—Information from all parts of the State leaves little doubt but that the corn and cotton crops have been materially injured by the drought, which has prevailed for a month past. The corn crop is almost beyond redemption.

John R. Allen, formerly manager of the new theater in Nashville, is here, engaged in constructing a mammoth balloon. It is one hundred and ten feet high and thirty feet in diameter. It will weigh nearly ten hundred pounds, and can carry ten persons. It will be ready for the State fair next October.

EVANSVILLE.

The Henderson and Nashville Railroad.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 17.—The Henderson and Nashville Railroad held a meeting at Madisonville to-day. Measures were adopted to secure the completion of the road at an early day. Only thirty-four miles are now unfinished from the Ohio river through to Nashville. General Bogle, President of the road, leaves for the East to close a contract for the construction of this section and complete the equipment of the road.

The President of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad is now in England negotiating for a loan to complete the extension of his road to Danville, Illinois, and on to Chicago through to Nashville via Evansville.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Cotton more active and firmer. Sales 3000 bales; uplands, 33¼@33½c. Flour, $6@6 60. Wheat, $1 59@1 60. Corn, $1 17@1 20. Whisky, $1 16@1 17. Sugar—Cuba, 11¼@12c.

Dry Goods—Market more active and prices generally firmer for staple goods.

Money—Easy at 5@7 per cent. Sterling Exchange dull at 109½@1 10. Gold opened at 133¼, fell to 132½, became firmer and closed at 133¼. Carrying rates 2½ to 6 per cent. Clearances, $1,-000,000. Governments dull and lower. State bonds closed steady; old Tennessees, 62; new, 51.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17.—Cotton—Sales 336 bales; low middling, 30@30½. Only about 75 bales on the market. Receipts, 226 bales. Flour—superfine, $5 75; XX, $6 50; XXX, $6 75. Corn dull; white, $1. Oats, 63@64c. Bran, 98c. Hay, $28. Pork held at $35 50. Bacon shoulders, 17c; clear sides, 19½@20c. Hams, 23@25½c. Lard, 20@20½c for tierce; 22@23c for keg. Sugar firm; common, 11@12c; prime, 14¼@14½c. Molasses, dull; reboiled, 60@70c. Whisky, $1 15@1 17½. Coffee inactive and held at 15@15½c for fair; prime, 16¼@16½c. Sterling exchange, 146½; New York sight drafts, ¼ premium. Gold, 132¼. Collector Stockdale seized twelve thousand cigars manufactured at Key West, in violation of the internal revenue laws. The boxes were not branded.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 17.—Flour, $6@6 25. Corn, 95c. Oats 55@60c. Whisky, $1 10. Pork, $35 50. Bulk shoulders, 14@14½c; sides, 16½c. Bacon, 15½@15¾c for shoulders; 19@19½c for sides. Wheat—red, $1 30@1 35; white, $1 40@1 45. Rye, 98@$1. Butter, 25@30c. Eggs, 14c. Cheese, 13@15c. Hams, 24c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—Super. flour, $5 12@5 50. Wheat, $1 20. Corn, 90@97c. Oats, 44c. Rye, 95c@$1. Barley, $1 15. Whisky, $1 12@1 15. Pork, $34@34 25. Dry salt clear sides, 19c. Bacon shoulders, 16c; sides, 19c. Lard, 20c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, August 17.—Flour, spring extra, $5 75@7 75. Wheat, $1 41½@1 41¾. Corn, 90½@91c. Oats, 46½@47c. Rye, $1 05½. Barley, $1 25@1 26. Highwines, $1 11. Pork, $33 75@34. Dry salt shoulders, 13½@14c. Hams, 17½@18c. Lard, 19c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, August 17.—Superfine flour, $5 00. Corn, 80c. Oats, 45@50c. Tobacco sales 97 hhds, at $6 10@18 50. Bacon shoulders, 16½c; sides, 19½@19¾c. Hams, 22½@23½c. Lard, 20½c. Pork, $34 50. Highwines, $1 09.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 17.—Consols for money, 92¾@93; 520 bonds at London 1862's, 83¼; 1865, old, 82¼; 1867's, 81¼.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, August 17.—Cotton higher; middling uplands, 13¼d; Orleans, 13¾d. Sales to-day, 15,000 bales, including 5000 bales for speculation and export. California white wheat, 11s 3d; red western, 10s. Western flour, 25s 6d. Corn, 31s. Oats, 3s 6d. Peas, 42s.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

A Letter from General J. L. Alcorn. His Views on the Subject.

From the Vicksburg Republican.]

WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C., August 1, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of 25th ultimo, directed to this place. I am flattered by your friendship. When I wrote to you last, and to which yours is a reply, I had reason to fear that the Republican party of Mississippi was about to share the fate of that party in Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee and Virginia, where a few calling themselves Conservative Republicans have placed themselves at the service of the Democrats, and, with the heretofore seeming approbation of the Government, are about to consign the republicanism of the country to the tender mercies of the secessionism of the South. I can see how the combination has elsewhere been formed. I could plainly trace the manipulation in Mississippi. If this combination succeeded in Mississippi I feared the worst results. I feel that ruin has laid the foundation of a second work in the South when the reins of government shall be given to the Democracy. Their professions of love for the Government and Grant are hypocritical—they wish power, then their purposes will be established. The colored people, in spite of all guarantees by the Constitution, will be persecuted. This will drive them from the State—our only labor will depart—the Northern people, unless they shall prostrate themselves to the demands of Democracy, will be driven from the State—hatred to the general Government will then be openly taught. The white children of the South are this day being taught a contempt for the Government of the United States. I strive for the end of these things. The thought that they are to be permanently established makes me sad.

It was not, I beg to assure you, that I was not to be the chosen leader. I know there are others more capable than I. I claim there are none more devoted, more true, but more able. On my part there shall be no strife. I meant only to say that I would not make, or be the means of making, a breach in the Republican party. I can be Republican without office. I wish for success, to lay the foundation of a party in the bond of statesmanship, a party in harmony with the spirit of the age, one that will live, that will give the vote in '72 and in '76 for the maintenance of Republicans in the South, one that by the exercise of its manly power will forbid the thought that the secession Democracy will again rule the State.

I am glad to say that, while I see Tennessee writhing in the grasp of Democracy, Mississippi will be, I believe, nevertheless, preserved from the impending ruin. I saw the evidences of this in Memphis, on my way to this place, when Wofford sent to negotiate with me for my support of their ticket, with a proposition which I declined most emphatically to entertain. They defied me when they were in the hey-day of their hopes. No better proof of their despair was needed than that they should call to me for help.

I find here that their doom is sealed; that although Dent may run, the support of the Government will be given to us. This is enough. With reasonably sensible management on the part of the Republican party, the victory is ours. J. L. ALCORN.

To R. H. WALKER.

The Governor of Illinois Makes a Prediction.

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, in a speech at Springfield, on the 10th, said: Our Democratic friends, I think, will soon disband their organization. Did I say disband their organization? It is disbanded now. They will soon cease to attempt to organize, because that party needs reconstruction worse than Texas, a good deal [cheers], with the difference, that Texas may hope for resurrection, but there is no resurrection for the Democracy. They are now busy seeking for candidates—for Republicans that will consent to serve as their candidates in the States, and they are now seeking for some Republican who may be their candidate for the Presidency. Democratic eyes are turned toward eminent Republicans, some of them occupying distinguished situations, and it is said that the best and wisest of the Democracy think their great mistake at the last Presidential election was not to have taken that old, double-dyed Abolitionist, Chief Justice Chase, and made him the Democratic candidate. [Laughter.] Although I am no prophet, let me tell you to-day that a large number of Democratic politicians are employed in putting Chief Justice Chase on the track for the Presidency. He is the bright star to which all their eyes are directed, and you old Abolitionists four years hence will be compelled to carry certificates in your pockets to prove that you ever were Abolitionists at all. The peace Democrats and the war Democrats will vie with each other as to which will best establish their claims, not only to good Republican record, but they will be busy in taking these colored fellow-citizens of ours round the neck, and assuring them that they were originally nigger lovers. [Cheers.] The Fifteenth Amendment is adopted, so far as this State is concerned. Probably it may not be adopted before our present election, but before the election of 1870 it will be adopted, and the negroes will be voters throughout the Republic; and you, my fellow-citizens, will, before the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1870, observe Democrats of to-day, Democrats in good standing, coming round your States electioneering with negroes and urging them to vote the Democratic ticket. I would not be surprised if we shall elect our ticket at this election. The Democratic party will put the negro on some conspicuous place on their ticket—[laughter]—and they will be insisting that all that kept them from running the negro before, was that it was not according to the Constitution. [Laughter and cheers.]

A Nashville darkey thus explains the political result of the Tennessee election. He has evidently got a very clear conception of the matter:

"You recollect, little while ago, de *white* ring busted. Now, ye see—*now*—de *black* ring's busted! Dars whar de hen scratches dis time!"

Does the *Democrat* understand as well the exact locality where the gallinaceous female performs her quintusulate manipulations?—*St. Louis Times.*

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALES.

Large Trade Sale of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, HARDWARE and GLASSWARE
AT AUCTION.
On Thursday Morning, August 19, 1869, AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.
—BY—
GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,
Wholesale Auctioneers,
aug18 Corner Second and Adams streets.

New Advertisements.

SCHOOLS.

ST. AGNES ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution, conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic, is delightfully situated in a healthy and retired part of the city of Memphis, Tenn. The buildings are ample and commodious, standing in the center of extensive and highly improved grounds, shaded by forest trees, and laid out and set with rare plants and shrubbery.

The course of studies comprises all the branches, Useful and Ornamental, that are usually taught.

The Academic Year consists of two Sessions of five months each; the first commencing on the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, the second on the FIRST MONDAY OF FEBRUARY.

Terms per Session,

Payable half yearly, invariably in advance: For board and tuition in any of the following branches; reading, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, rhetoric, composition, criticism, principles of natural philosophy, chemistry and botany, mental and moral philosophy, plain sewing, marking, etc., $75, $80, $90 and $100, according to the age or class of the pupil.

For further information, apply or address the "MOTHER SUPERIOR,"
aug18 St. Agnes Academy.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Picnic

To be given by the

CONFEDERATE
Relief
AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
—AT—
James Park,
—ON—
Saturday, Aug. 21, 1869.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Gen N B Forrest,	Gen Frasier,
Gen Patton Anderson	Gen M J Wright,
Gen R P Ewell,	Mr Geo F Roots,
Gen J R Chalmers,	Mr G N Payne,
Gen W Y C Humes,	Mr Thos Johnson,
Gen G W Gordon,	Capt J A Louden,
Gen Gid J Pillow,	Mr W C Auman,
Col John W Dawson,	Mr J E Beasly,
Maj C W Fraser,	Mr C Barrett,
Maj Marsh Patrick,	Mr Chas Howard,
Capt Virgil B Moore,	Mr J H Hanbury,
Maj J G Barbour,	Capt J A Wiggs,
Mr John Miller,	Col Moses White,
Mr W A Goodman,	Mr W H Wheaton,
Capt W R Lucas,	Capt S R Gammon,
Mr D H Poston,	Dr B F Dickenson,
Lt Luke E Wright,	Dr John H Erskine,
Col R Dudley Frayser,	Dr Gus Thornton,
Maj D Pres Strange,	Mr M T Garvin,
Col J C Fizer,	Mr John B Gibson,
Col Luke W Finley,	Mr R C Malone,
Mr C C Ward,	Col James Coleman.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

Judge Arch Wright,	Dr John Pittman,
Maj J J Murphy,	E M Apperson,
Dr Arthur Taylor,	Col Frazer Titus,
Col Leon Trousdale,	Col C D McLean,
Col M J Wicks,	Capt J C McManus,
Col Landon Haynes,	Mr Thos H Allen,
Capt Wm Ashford,	Maj Dick Mason,
Hon Sam Jones,	Mr Geo C Holmes,
Col A J Kellar,	Mr J M Keating,
Col W T Avery,	Col Sam P Walker,
A E Frankland,	Judge P T Scruggs,
Col Robert Looney,	W R Hunt,
Col R J Morgan,	Mr B J Semmes,
Dr Frank Rice,	Judge Tom Browne,
Dr D F Goodwyn,	Col J M Patrick, sr.,
Mr G W Jones,	Col W F Taylor;

Col D Cockrell.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Col J B Edmondson,	Capt A J Black,
Maj Freeman,	Mr A Woodward,
Capt Mont Pepper,	Mr D J Doyle,
Mr Jake Woods,	Mr John Woods,
Mr Charles James,	Mr Lon Leubrie.

☞ The proper Rosettes, etc., will be designated hereafter.

☞ Dancing will begin at 12 o'clock, and continue until 11 o'clock p.m.

☞ Tickets of admission for Gentleman and Ladies, One Dollar. aug17

Central Park.

THE CITIZEN'S PICNIC

AT Central Park will be celebrated by the citizens of Memphis, on

Tuesday, August 17th Instant.

The Board of Mayor and Aldermen, all Nationalities, and the public, one and all, are cordially invited. The Committee of Arrangements being gentlemen of high standing it is expected to be one of the grandest affairs of the season. See programme.

Trains will leave the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Depot at 10½ o'clock a.m., and 1, 3, 4, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 9:45 and 11:30 p.m. The last train will return to the city at 1 o'clock a.m. (night). A special train will leave Germantown and intermediate stations for the Park at 6 o'clock p.m.

The Park will be beautifully illuminated; so those who may be prevented by business from coming by day can come after nightfall. A fine band of music is engaged for the occasion, and all kinds of refreshments will be on the grounds. aug15

"WILLETT'S"

No. 37 Adams Street,

Billiard and Bowling Rooms.

THE most elegant and complete establishment of its kind in the Mississippi Valley. The Tables and Alleys are new, and of the most approved pattern and make. Elegant private parlors for gentlemen. The Wines and Liquors are of the best quality.
ja31 J. H. WILLETT & CO.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

D. H. TOWNSEND,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
No. 256 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, ... TENNESSEE.

Bagging, Rope and and Ties furnished Customers. aug18

E. EDWARDS CLARKE. THADDEUS S. ELY
WILSON O. HARVEY.

CLARKE, ELY & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 302 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS : : : : TENNESSEE

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, Plantation Supplies, Bagging, Ties, etc., which we will always sell at lowest market rates. All consignments by river insured unless otherwise instructed.

We solicit consignments of cotton, to the sale of which we devote special attention. aug17

TAYLOR & BROTHER,
Commission Merchants,
No. 45 WALNUT STREET,
CINCINNATI : : : OHIO

MANUFACTURERS' Agents for Anchor cotton mills and Eagle cotton mills, Pittsburg, Pa.; Auburn cotton mills, Auburn, N. Y.; Zanesville cotton mills, Zanesville, O.; Indiana cotton mills, Cannelton, Indiana; Alberton mills, Alberton, Md.; Delaware manufacturing company, Delaware, O. Brown sheetings and shirtings in great variety; "Kentucky" and "Alberton" Osnaburgs; Cotton, Duck and Twills for awning and steamboat covers; awning stripes; braided and chandler's wick; cotton yarns and batting; "Delaware Flax Bagging. Sales by the package only. Correspondence invited. aug17

HARDWARE, ETC.

Edward M. Everitt & Co.,
15 UNION STREET,
MEMPHIS, ... TENNESSEE,

AGENTS FOR
The American Needle Cotton Gin and Condenser.
The Diamond Hulling and Grinding Mills.
The (one dollar) Hand Corn Sheller.
D. F. Tiemann & Co.'s Paints and Colors.
S. P. Smith & Sons' English and Domestic Varnishes.
Cooper's celebrated Glues, Gelatine and Machinery Oils.
English breech-loading Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.
Thomas Tapling & Co.'s English Carpets, Muslins, etc.
Imported Wines, Brandies and Liquors of all kinds.
Messrs. Keep Bros.' Birmingham and Sheffield Wares.
Frederick Braby & Co.'s Galvanized Iron Roofing.
Wathan & Co.'s Marble Mantles, Monuments, etc.

Samples and price lists of the above can be had at our office. aug11

WANTED.

Wanted.

AGENTS FOR BIBLE LYRICS, an entirely new work that has been in active preparation for over 25 years; cordially indorsed by leading clergymen of all the principal denominations. For a 16 page Circular, giving full particulars, with sample pages, and a sample of the elegant full-page engravings with which the work will be embellished, address C. F. VENT, Publisher, 38 W. Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. aug18&w

NAVIGATION.

Mississippi Valley
NAVIGATION COMPANY
—OF THE—
South and West,
No 24 1-2 Carondelet st., New Orleans.

Capital Stock, - - $1,000,000
Shares, - - - - - $100 each

B. BLOOMFIELD, - - - - General Agent
THOMAS J. HORRELL, - - - - Local Agent

To the owners of Real Estate in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and Alabama:

THE Company, known to the public as the "Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West," is organized under a charter from the State of Louisiana. This charter authorizes a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of extension to one million. That the public may know the exact object of the Company, the third article of the charter is given entire, as follows:

"The object of this company is to construct or otherwise to procure and maintain one or more steamboats or other vessels, to run on and navigate the Mississippi river, or its tributaries, for the purpose of carrying freight, mails and passengers; to construct docks, wharves, buildings and such other constructions as may be necessary to the building and repairing of vessels, and generally to exercise such incidental powers and privileges as are hereby or may be conferred on them for the purposes aforesaid.

The Company propose, under the provisions of this charter, to construct a line of LOW PRESSURE Steamboats, to run between the different ports on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. They will carry less steam, make better time, land freight and passengers without rounding to, and, by means of endless chains and elevators, receive grain in bulk, and discharge it (or shipment) directly on board the vessel intended to receive it, instead of the present mode of putting it first on shore, thereby saving time, labor and expense. The boats will also be divided into distinct compartments—so, if they encounter snags, or any accident should happen to the hull, the boat will not be endangered. They will also have complete apparatus for extinguishing fire by steam, and conducting water over the vessel for domestic use; and will be in every respect safer, swifter, and better adapted for carrying passengers and freight, and at a cheaper rate than any boats now navigating the Mississippi river.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining cash subscriptions to any enterprise, no matter how great its merit, the Company have determined to receive subscriptions in Land to the Capital Stock. In doing so we have at once a substantial basis; and as it is very reasonably expected that within a short time lands will considerably appreciate in value, this plan will afford us a source of revenue entirely separate and distinct, and when added to the expected earnings of the boats, cannot, in the natural course of things, fail to make the stock a profitable investment. Parties having land which produces them little or nothing, but on which they are paying taxes, and which cannot be sold at present, except at a great sacrifice, and perhaps not at all, will, on reflection, see this to be an excellent and unusual plan for realizing on them, as the certificates of stock of a company can be much more readily disposed of than lands.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Company are now open at the office, 24½ Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Parties at a distance desiring to subscribe lands must send to the local agents abstract of title, mortgage certificates, evidence that the taxes have been paid, testimony of responsible parties respecting the value of the land, price, and, in fact, all information necessary to give the Company a satisfactory idea of the land offered.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS. R. BENTON, Secretary.
J. T. SWAYNE, - - President.

Books for the subscription of stock to the above named Company are now open at

Their Office, No. 12 Jefferson street,

Where all persons desirous of subscribing to the capital stock, in lands or money, are requested to call.
A. D. WITHERSPOON, Agent.
Memphis, August 14, 1869. aug15

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

F. G. TERRY. WM. B. MITCHELL.

TERRY & MITCHELL,
EXCLUSIVE WHOLSALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
No. 329 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE

WE SELL TO MERCHANTS ONLY, and are now receiving a heavy stock—the heaviest ever opened in Memphis—to which we invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY MERCHANTS purchasing goods for the Fall and Winter trade, satisfied that in ASSORTMENTS and prices we can offer at least equal inducements with EASTERN MARKETS, especially as the greater part of our stock was brought in early in the season, and previous to the late advance. aug17

ELECTION.

Poplar Street Turnpike.

ON MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, at four o'clock p.m., at ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.'S, there will be a meeting of the stockholders in the SHELBY COUNTY TURNPIKE COMPANY (Poplar street), for the purpose of electing seven Directors, and Officers of said COMPANY. A full and punctual attendance is required.
W. T. AVERY,
H. A. MONTGOMERY,
J. S. CLAYTON,
FRANK TAFT,
N. CORONNA,
aug17 Commissioners.

STOCK MERCHANTS.

B. I. EDDINS, Memphis, Tenn. L. N. WILLIAMS, Lavaca, Texas.

Bluff City Stock Yard!
EDDINS & WILLIAMS, Propr's,
Live Stock Commission Merchants
Corner Linden and Clinton Streets,
MEMPHIS, ... TENNESSEE.
aug14

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm-name of WALLACE, VAN PELT & GIBSON, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Robert Wallace withdrawing. The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 207, Main street, by the remaining partners, Messrs. VAN PELT & GIBSON, who assume responsibility for all liabilities, and to whom all outstanding indebtedness must be paid. The old business must be closed up, and it is therefore necessary for those indebted to the house to settle at once.
R. WALLACE,
N. A. VAN PELT,
August 16, 1869. A. D. GIBSON.

IT will be seen from the above that I have withdrawn from the firm of Wallace, Van Pelt & Gibson. In retiring I take occasion to thank my old friends, and the public generally, for the generous patronage heretofore extended, and to recommend the remaining partners as eminently worthy of their confidence and patronage. R. WALLACE.
August 16, 1869. aug17

FOR SALE.

For Sale or Rent.

THE ALABAMA LIME WAREHOUSE, Nos. 187 and 189 Jefferson street.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

One fine Durham Cow, giving eighteen quarts milk daily. Also, one heavy iron axle wagon. Also, for rent, the Cottage House, 374 Beale street, eight rooms, garden, stable, etc. Rent, $30. Inquire at the house or at Lime Depot. aug17

Beautiful Residence for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my residence on Union avenue, 2½ miles east of Memphis, on easy terms.

The tract of land contains 7 and 10-100 acres, and is most beautifully shaded with a large grove of forest trees. The improvements are in good repair.

I would exchange this property for buildings or other property. R. M. ESTES,
jy29 Nos. 15 and 17 Madison street.

Land and Lots for Sale.

LAND and lots at Mason's Depot, 37 miles on Memphis and Louisville Railroad from Memphis. The land is beautifully situated and has an indefinite number of building situations. It fronts on both sides of the main road and is situated so it can be divided into any number of lots, with either field or forest residences. I am anxious to sell. Will sell on the most favorable terms, giving time; or will exchange for other property. I will sell any part or I will sell the whole together so as to give a great opportunity for speculation. Mr. T. W. Parrish and others will show the lands and lots. Communicate with me at Randolph, Tenn.
July 3, 1869. [jy3d&w] D. E. PALMER.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

THAT fine, spacious Residence, situated at the rear of No. 69 Madison street. For particulars, terms, etc., apply to Mrs. A. O. Harris, corner Third and Madison, or to W. P. Proudfit, 9 Monroe street.
Ledger copy. aug13

Distillery for Sale
In Little Rock, Arkansas.

A DISTILLERY APPARATUS of one hundred gallons capacity, set up ready for use, and a Steam Engine of thirty horse power attached. They can be bought very cheap, together or separately, as desired. Buildings and ground where they are now can be leased, or they can be removed.

For particulars inquire of
ELLIOTT & MILLER,
No. 2 Promenade Street,
aug1 Opposite Steamboat Landing.

DAILY AVALANCHE.

WEDNESDAY ::: AUGUST 18, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:
Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Stacey House, Nashville.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotle, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer months, and who desire to keep themselves fully posted as to matters transpiring at home, can have the DAILY AVALANCHE mailed to them for any desired time at the rate of $1 per month. tf

Smoke Eureka and Gold Leaf Durham. 2t

Any one who has a comfortable house, with about four rooms, with kitchen, etc., within ten minutes' walk of Court Square, can find a punctual, permanent tenant by addressing "Como," at this office. North or east of Court Square preferred. 3t

Call for Eureka and Gold Leaf Durham smoking tobacco. 2t

ROBERTSON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE NO. 267 MAIN STREET.—Studies will be resumed at this Institution on Monday, August 23d. Open day and evening the entire year. 1w

GENTLEMEN, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE. Just received, another large lot of British half hose, at $4 50 per dozen; gents' linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen; puff bosom shirts, $2; gauze undershirts, $1 25.
M. KRAUS, & Co.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

The Eureka and Gold Leaf Durham is Spanish flavored. 2t

LADIES, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—Just received, a large lot of hoop skirts, 50c each; another lot corsets, $1; another lot ladies' hose, $1 75 per dozen; another lot linen towels, $1 50 per dozen; besides, we offer our entire stock at great bargains, to make room for fall trade. M. KRAUS & Co.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

Smokers, try Eureka or Gold Leaf Durham. 2t

THE HEAT.—Monday night was unusually warm with an entire absence of the usual night breeze. Yesterday was such a day as might be expected to succeed such a night. There was fortunately some air stirring yesterday, but the heat of the sun was intense. We noticed tar dropping by the pint from the edges of roofs that had the misfortune to be covered with "composition." Persons who passed under spots thus, were "rained upon with infernal pitch"—in many instances, carried off a remembrance of the unwelcome shower on a spoiled hat or coat.

The best in use—Durham smoking tobacco. 2t

HELL'S HALF ACRE.—The neighborhood of DeSoto street, from Union to Beale, and especially that of Gayoso street that crosses it, is in the worst possible odor with the police in consequence of the outragous proceedings of the crowd of indolent and disorderly negroes that make it a genuine "hell's half acre." On Saturday night, shortly before midnight, an altercation broke out at the corner of DeSoto and Union, between B. Richardson and Kit Malloy, when Malloy was wounded by Richardson making a savage cut down his shoulder with a razor. The wound may possibly prove fatal. The razor man is in custody, and will stand a good chance of getting justice as sharp as his own steel.

Ask for Spanish flavored Durham; take no other. 2t

The river bank continues caving in in front of the city, below Wolf river. It appears very probable that our landing, or a large portion of it, is doomed, and that the Mississippi will resume its old course at the foot of the bluffs. We may, perhaps, some day see cotton bales loaded on steamboats from the top of the bluff, by the aid of slides like the one at the lower cotton press. When this work of destruction commenced, the attention of the City Council was strongly called to the matter, and there was some talk of taking cautionary steps, as St. Louis has since done, when the river threatened to leave the wharf there altogether, but their fatherly superintendence ended in talk and a trival appropriation, and now it appears to be "too late" to do more than await the ruin of the present landing and the expensive pavement which the city laid down but a few years ago.

A SHREWD DODGE.—One of the dodges of those engaged in pushing spurious money is to put out a blind in preparation for future operations. The makers leave some apparent defect that may be easily removed. The defect being thoroughly advertised, becomes a point of reference, and when seen the bill is of course refused. But a new issue is at once put upon the market with the particular defect remedied, and on reference, if found all right, the note is taken as genuine. Thus, in the appearance of the counterfeit ten dollar greenbacks now on the market, the public were notified of the imperfect dots over the figure "10" on each end of the note, and the want of a period after the letter "E" in Spinner's name. These have been corrected, as they could readily be, by making the required dots with a pen. The notes now offered are perfect in these respects, and the defects now supplied having been made a test of genuineness, no doubt materially aid their circulation.

Louisville or Memphis.

The Tipton County *Record*, edited by our accomplished and progressive friend, Sam. Ross, Esq., contains a leading editorial on Memphis mercantile affairs, which is as creditable to his good sense and discernment as it is just to our merchants, by whom it is fully merited. It shows clearly the superior advantages of Memphis over Louisville as a wholesale market, and, we doubt not, will exert a powerful influence in the advancement of our mercantile interests. Mr. Ross, who is now in the city, is entitled to the thanks of the business community. We copy the article entire:

"As the time will soon approach when our country merchants will lay in their fall stocks, the question very naturally presents itself, which market affords or offers the greatest inducements to them for their trade? To merchants in this county, or, in fact, to any business men, the question of where to purchase goods is one purely of interest, and no one particular city is held in higher esteem than another; but that place or city where they can purchase goods at the best prices, or most reasonabe and paying rates, is the place which will win favor with them.

"For some time past most of our merchants have been buying their stocks of dry goods at Louisville. This trade to Louisville commenced some years ago, before Memphis had become the place it now is, and at a time when the wholesale stocks in Memphis were exceedingly small, or, in fact, before there was a wholesale dry-goods house in that city of any importance. Then, too, at that time, our merchants had lost much by the war, and had very small capital, and the Louisville merchants gave bettter or longer time on purchases, which, at that period the Memphis merchants were unable to do; hence the trade of dry goods, boots and shoes, notions, etc., went to Louisville. But matters have now changed with our country merchants. They are independent, and ask very little or no time—they have money and ask few favors, if any. And the question is, or should be, "which is the best market at which to purchase goods?" Now let us see the comparative difference between Memphis and Louisville. In the first place, Memphis is nearly three hundred miles nearer to them; hence much is saved in the way of freight. Again, Louisville pays on goods imported from the North the same tax to the State of Kentucky that the merchant in Memphis pays to the State of Tennessee, hence when the country merchant of this State buys goods in Louisville, he has to pay taxes both in Kentucky and in Tennessee. And again, the Memphis wholesale merchant will sell as low as the Louisville merchant, and in many instances, in order to get the trade, he will and does sell lower. Well, if he sells as low as the merchant in Louisville, the home buyer saves not only the heavy item of freight, but the two and a half per cent. tax which he has to pay when he buys goods in Kentucky, or at any foreign market, and upon a business of twenty or sixty thousand dollars a year, this matter of two and a half per cent. tax is a very heavy item. And there is another thing about buying in Memphis that our merchants should take into serious consideration. When we trade in Memphis, we increase its growth and population and wealth. When its wealth is increased its taxation is increased, or rather more taxes, of course are collected. The collection of a greater amount of taxes in Memphis, lightens the load of taxes of the merchant and property owner of the country. And, from this fact, we are for building up a city in our own State, and increasing our wealth at home, and are, and ever will be, opposed to sending our money to foreign cities, and continuing to bear the heavy load of taxes.

"The Memphis wholsale dealers—the legitimate wholesale men, who "sell to merchants only"—have this season brought on heavier stocks than were ever introduced into this market before. They are determined to sell their goods to our country dealers at prices that will successfully compete with Louisville or any other city south of New York, and all they ask of our country merchans is to give them an opportunity to show them this fact. We trust that our merchants of West Tennessee will examine this matter carefully before they determine at which market they will continue to trade.

The Courts.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*H. E. Hudson, Judge.*—The morning session of this court convened yesterday at nine o'clock a.m. The case of the State vs. James Butler, indicted and arraigned for obtaining money under false pretenses, came up for trial in its regular order. Thereupon, a jury was empanneled and the case proceeded with. The facts elicited during the trial are these: In 1866, one Richard Agnew filed a claim for bounty against the United States Government with the firm of Moyer & Dedrick, of this city, and received a receipt from them purporting the filing of valuable papers necessary to support said claim. On the 5th of February, 1868, the defendant, Butler, went to the office of said firm, and represented himself to be the said Richard Agnew, and produced the above-mentioned receipt in order to obtain an advance on the claim filed by said Agnew, on the strength of which said parties advanced him on various occasions about one hundred and thirty dollars. The evidence showed that said Agnew died at the said defendant's house some time before he made the representations to Messrs. Moyer & Dedrick. This fact was substantiated by two witnesses. Some seven or eight witnesses swore positively that the defendant was not the person he represented himself to be. The defendant introduced three witnesses who testified that he was the identical Richard Agnew. A light argument followed upon the close of the testimony, and after the rendition of His Honor's charge the jury retired with the case and immediately brought in a verdict of guilty, fixing punishment at three years in the penitentiary.

The trial of the case of the State vs. Henry Linderman, charged with a fraudulent breach of trust, followed next; after a lengthy investigation the case was submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict of not guilty.

To-day the call of the regular calendar for the week will continue.

Kansas City Railroad.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., August 17, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: In accordance with a request made by a large number of our prominent citizens, through yesterday evening's paper, I respectfully request the members of the Chamber of Commerce and citizens to meet this (Wednesday) afternoon, at four o'clock, at the Chamber of Commerce Hall, to consider and take action in behalf of the construction of the contemplated railroad from Memphis to Kansas City. Information received in our city shows the people of Southwest Missouri and Northern Arkansas to be in earnest for the building of this road, which I regard one of the most important to Memphis that has ever been projected—an enterprise in which we should all take an active part. I trust we shall have a full meeting and show we are earnest in this matter.

Respectfully,
W. H. CHERRY,
President Memphis Chamber Commerce.

BARBECUE AT DANCYVILLE.—The following came to hand yesterday. We thank the committee for their kind invitation, and are glad of the assurance that the course of the AVALANCHE in connection with the political revolution in our State merits so fully their approbation. The AVALANCHE will endeavor to be properly represented on the occasion:

DANCYVILLE, August 14, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: We cordially invite you to attend a barbecue, to be given by the citizens of this place and vicinity, on Thursday, the 19th instant, in honor of the late glorious triumph of Conservatism in our State election. The able and conspicuous course of your paper in defense of those principles, at last triumphant, that underlie all true freedom and rights, would render you doubly welcome on the occasion.

W. L. Douglass, T. B. Ragland,
W. A. Lamar, James Thomas,
G. W. Turnly, T. A. Currie,
Committee of Invitation.

Proposed New Railroad to Memphis.

The following petition has been in circulation a few hours, and we are glad to see that many influential names are included in the list of signatures:

W. H. Cherry, President Chamber of Commerce:

DEAR SIR: The importance of sending delegates to the railroad convention to meet at Springfield, Missouri, on the 25th day of this month, induces us to request you to call a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and all persons in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad connecting Kansas City and Memphis, at an early day, for the appointment of delegates to the said convention.

MEMPHIS, August 17, 1869.

L McGehee, G R Bridges, Chas E Choate, C R Swetart, Miles Owen, E C Bruce, Thomas Boswell, A Woodward, T L Duncan W V Taylor, Jas Rose, S A Taylor, A K Taylor, L M Temple, John C Lanier, R B Waddell, John Bullock, E M Yerger, John F Sale, Joseph Lenow, Moses White, Robert Fletcher, J W Ramsey, T B Edgington, Irving Halsey, Wm Farris, J P Caruthers, M J Wright, R F Looney, F A Tyler, T S Ayres, B A Massey, Hume F Hill, J R Robertson, Wm. R Moore & Co, Mansfield & Higbee, Francisco & Wiggin, M H Miller, J A Anderson, John Johnson, W L Stewart, P M Winters, W W Coleman, S P Walker, A T Shaw.

Buy your F. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggans & Thorn 233 Main street. tf

EDUCATIONAL.—The first session of the next academic year of the St. Agnes Academy will commence on the 1st proximo and continue five months. This is one of the oldest and best institutions of learning for young ladies in the South, and has, indeed, a national reputation. It is conducted by the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic, and is delightfully and healthfully situated in the most picturesque portion of the suburbs of our city, standing in the center of grounds highly improved by art and nature, and affording ample space for recreation and pleasure. Added to this, the buildings are elegant, commodious, and comfortable. Of the educational advantages presented, too much cannot be said in the way of commendation. Its graduates of former years are among the most cultured and polished ladies of the land, and the number increases yearly. The course of study comprises all the branches useful and ornamental, usually taught in institutions of the kind, and the preceptors are experienced and accomplished. The academic year consists of two sessions of five months each, the second commencing on the first of February. The prospectus in another column gives full particulars as to terms of tuition, etc.

News in Brief.

A couple of young lads were arrested by the police yesterday for bathing in the river by daylight.

Hilliard Douglass (colored) was arrested yesterday for whipping his wife. 'Squire Griffith will take cognisance of his case to-day.

Wilson O. Harvey, Esq., of the house of Clark, Ely & Co., left yesterday to recruit his health and vigor at the Virginia springs.

Freights are coming here from New York at sixty cents per hundred. The freight agents here are in competition at the present time.

A Commercial Convention will be held at Keokuk, Iowa, on the 7th of September. The Mayor of Memphis is requested to send delegates.

A. Langley was bound over in the sum of $1000 by Justice Foley, yesterday, to keep the peace, for threatening to do grevious bodily harm to Frank Gray.

Nellie Power and Jennie Lee, both colored, indulged in a fight and some threats, on Sunday, and were both bound over to keep the peace by Justice Black yesterday.

Heavy and refreshing rains fell along almost the entire line of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad yesterday, improving the growing crops in a very fine degree.

The first bale of new cotton arrived in the city yesterday by train on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, Mr. Harvey Childress, conductor. Particulars in another column.

Hon. Emerson Etheridge will address the citizens of Dancyville, fifteen miles from Brownsville, by invitation, to-morrow. He will not speak at Brownsville to-night, as announced.

There was a thunder storm yesterday afternoon, and from the heavy, leaden-looking clouds overhead, many expected a sharp storm, but only a few drops fell, and the storm quickly cleared off.

Joe Burnside, Bill Jones, and Henry Jones, three notorious negro thieves, were arrested yesterday for stealing twenty-five dollars from an old colored man who arrived by one of the morning steamers.

Patsy Jackson, Doc Jones and Julia Washington, all belonging to the colored persuasion, were arrested yesterday on a charge of perjury. They will make their appearance before Justice Black to-morrow.

Jack Bois, who keeps a snack house on the levee, was fined two dollars and bound over to keep the peace by 'Squire Griffith, yesterday, for committing an assault with a pistol on John Anderson and Sam Estes, both negroes.

A man named Thomas Washington will be brought before Justice Norton to-day to answer to the serious charge of threatening to burn down his wife's store, at 41 and 43 Beale street. He is out on one thousand dollars bail.

Messrs. Nelson & Titus received yesterday two fine open cotton bolls from the plantation of Robert Edmondson, on the Hernando road, nine miles from the city. The appearance of the bolls is suggestive of an excellent crop.

Nellie Rice got into arrears with her landlady, Annie Melrose, who keeps a bagnio, and tried to get her trunk out of the house in a surreptitious manner yesterday. The matter came before 'Squire Foley in the afternoon, and while the case was under way Nellie slipped out, got on a spree and was captured by the police and lodged in the station.

A young man was arrested yesterday for stealing a number of spoons, table-napkins and other articles, from Schwoob's restaurant. He was brought before Justice Griffith in the afternoon, but at the earnest solicititation of several friends, Mr. Schwoob withdrew the charge, and the young man, who ought to be truly penitent, was released from custody.

The members of the Sodality Silver Band, accompanied by a number of their lady and gentlemen friends, went out to Raleigh yesterday to celebrate their first anniversary. They had a pleasant time dancing on the lawn to the strains of their own delightful band, music and feasting under the shade of the trees in the vicinity of the springs. It was nearly dark when the festivities closed.

The citizens' picnic, which came off at Central Park yesterday was not so largely attended as might have been expected, owing to the extreme heat. The festive company did not break up till ten o'clock, having "danced by the light of the moon" and Hitzfeld's lamps, to the inspiratory strains of a good quadrille band, to that hour. Mr. John O'Connor, lessee of the park, was on hand to give every body a hearty welcome.

A wife was humiliated in Justice Millard's court yesterday while listening to revelations about her husband, a specialty Doctor, who, in a suit for the payment of board, was charged with being the paramour of a colored woman and the father of a negro baby which was still-born. The poor woman burst into tears when she heard the pitiful story, and had to leave the court. She certainly has good grounds for a divorce.

A big sensation was created on Jefferson street yesterday afternoon, by a well known citizen riding down the street at a break-neck gallop, closely followed by policemen in drays and hacks, and men on horseback. It was rumored he had killed a man on Front street, but on inquiry it was found he had only drawn a knife and threatened to do something dreadful, and wanted to keep out of the clutches of the police. He distanced all pursuers and escaped.

CHINESE LABORERS.

A Reply to Colonel J. T. Trezevant.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: As none of the many distinguished advocates of the introduction of Chinese laborers have yet replied to the article of Colonel J. T. Trezevant, and as that article is the most plausible and the ablest that I have yet seen on that side of the question, I hope you will find place for a few observations upon the subject from so humble an individual as myself.

His first argument consists in a statement of the general fact that the laborers of any country are naturally led, by selfish and contracted views of their own interests, to look with an evil eye upon the introduction of more and cheaper laborers, and of the inference from that fact that our negro population would offer a determined opposition to the introduction of Chinamen, terminating in a conflict between the two races, and the eventual expulsion of one or the other, and leaving the white "landholders completely subject to the merciless exactions of the race remaining." Now, were our government administered upon the same broad and beneficent principles of right and justice which mark the administration of the governments of the great modern nations, its citizens might indignantly deny the imputation that it would, to prevent the reduction of the wages of our present laborers, forbid emigrants from a land suffering all the terrible evils of an overcrowded population coming to our shores, where all that is needed to make our land blossom as the rose, is the labor of those very emigrants. On the contrary, they might with proud exultation point to the recent exhibitions of its power and greatness as proof that it could and would protect them from all violence and injustice when once admitted within its territories. But, unfortunately, I am estopped from using this argument by the reflection that the United States is *not* governed by the same high considerations which influence other nations, as is sufficiently attested by the fact that it alone of all others, ancient or modern, has subjected millions of its intelligent white citizens to a state of vassalage to their own semi-barbarous, recently emancipated, African slaves. Our rulers are crazed, demented, monomaniacs, upon the subject of our negro population; and we need not be surprised if they forbid the introduction of Chinese laborers. If, however, they should not, and the Chinamen should come, they will be bound by all considerations of honor, good faith, justice and duty, to protect them. But if, in disregard of all these considerations, the Government should not interfere, it is not to be supposed that the Southern whites would stand idly by and see their valuable laborers expelled from the country by the negroes, whose delinquencies have necessitated the introduction of these laborers, and whose conduct since their emancipation has not been calculated to endear them to the whites. These latter could, by themselves, soon restore order. Finally, to admit the worst, should the Southerners, restrained by fear of the North, stand aloof from the contest and allow the Chinese to be expelled, we should then be in no worse condition than we now are. The negro's foot is upon our necks now, and he would merely keep it there then.

But really I have no fears of the anticipated conflict. The negro is too ignorant and too indolent to devise and execute plans of such magnitude as would be required; and the Chinaman not being expected to become a voter, at least for some time to come, I cannot see any grounds of objection to his presence on the part of the scalawag and the carpet-bagger. If the fierce and lawless pioneer of California has tolerated his presence in that State, it is not likely that the spiritless negro will undertake to expel him from the South.

Were the principle of excluding laborers to sustain the price of wages justifiable, the first million of colonists who settled in North America might have forbidden the ingress of any more; and the ancestors of those of us who are now engaged in this discussion might have remained in Europe. On this principle, too, the aristocrats who control the legislation of Great Britain and Germany would be justified in preventing the emigration of their poor, suffering laborers from those countries to the United States, lest they might be obliged by the diminution of their number to pay higher wages to those remaining.

The next argument is, that the South does not need laborers alone, but laborers of the white races, "who can vote and who will add to our political strength, not only in numbers, but in intelligence, in identity of interests, and in the nerve necessary to enforce their and our rights." In other words, the writer thinks we need Caucasian laborers, who will make good voters and soldiers, and that the Chinese do not possess these requisites. This argument is founded upon the idea that the nation which contains the greatest number of Caucasian voters and soldiers, or which is, in other words, most powerful, is the happiest. History, which is philosophy teaching by example, teaches no such lesson. Nor is it yet an admitted fact, that a Democratic nation containing a homogenous population, is pre-eminently capable of affording the greatest happiness to the greatest number. I do not pretend to comprehend this mighty and intricate question as to the particular form of government and the precise nature of the institutions most conducive to human happiness, but men distinguished as profound thinkers, as erudite scholars, and as wise statesmen, have claimed that they could discern dangers lurking beneath all the unexampled material prosperity of the North, resulting from its purely Democratic institutions. Sayeth Macaulay, a distinguished and liberal-minded English statesman:

"In a country where the necessaries of life are cheap and the wages of labor are high, where a man who has no capital but his legs and arms may expect to become rich by industry and frugality, it is not very decidedly even for the *immediate* advantage of the poor to plunder the rich; and the punishment of doing so would very speedily follow the offense. But in countries in which the great majorities live from hand to mouth, and in which vast masses of wealth have been accumulated by a comparatively small number, the case is widely different. The immediate want is, at particular seasons, craving, imperious, irresistible. In our own time it has steeled men to the fear of the gallows and urged them on the point of the bayonet. And if these men had at their command that gallows and those bayonets, which now scarcely restrain them, what is to be expected? * * * As for America, we appeal to the twentieth century."

With all due respect for the writer, I must say that the argument about "waste places" and scarcity of timber is unworthy of the balance of his article. If our very sparse population must not be increased lest our comparatively inexhaustible quantities of timber be destroyed, what must be the condition of such a densely populated country as Belgium, and of a country so scantily supplied with timber as Illinois?

Now comes an argument which is a sweet morsel to those planters who have secured a sufficiency of reasonably good dry-season, negro laborers; but possesses a far different flavor to those of us who have derived no incomes from our plantations since the war, and have found it impossible to dispose of them for money or any other consideration:

"Whatever may have been the case before the war, it is not now the interest of the South to produce a large crop of cotton. Four millions of bales will bring down the price to ten cents, and whenever that comes, the labor of the negro becomes utterly worthless."

He then proceeds to show that the negro will not work, unless stimulated by the high price of cotton. Now, if this is a fact, and if we can only prevail upon him to do his inefficient, half-work, by restricting the production of cotton in order to sustain the price, and (as can be easily demonstrated) by retarding the material advancement of the country, then let us remove the obstacle by introducing the Chinese, and allow the negro to perish, if he so elects. We certainly are under no obligation to sustain him as an incubus upon our welfare and prosperity. To show that it is the interest of the South to produce a large crop of cotton rather than a small one, and that the restriction of its production will retard the progress in improvement of the country, let us apply to the question one of the fundamental principles of political economy, namely: "The wealth of a country consists of the products of its labor." It is proposed to limit the production of cotton in order to sustain the price. This can only be effected by forbidding the introduction of more laborers, because it will not be denied that as long as the present or approximate prices are maintained, all of our labor, both that which we now have, and that which we may in future attain, will be exclusively directed to cotton production; and, if we admit more laborers, more cotton, will be raised, and a smaller price will be received. Hence, all additional laborers will be excluded, and, as has been just said, all our present labor will be confined to the cultivation of cotton. The crop, then, and the fruits of its auxiliary labors, such as machinery, implements, means of transportation, etc., will be the measure of our wealth; and this wealth will only be augmented by the slow natural increase of population. Now let us introduce our Chinese, and see what will be the result. We will produce millions more bales, and, although we may reduce the price to ten cents, or even lower, if we can make a profit on it at a lower figure, yet our aggregate price will be the same as that now received, or probably greater; and the products of the auxiliary labors will be increased in the same proportion as the amount of the crop. But better than all, after we shall have reduced the price to a point at which its production will no longer be profitable, many will abandon it to engage in the cultivation of other crops, in manufacturing, and in other pursuits, thus restoring its profitableness; and by enabling us to accomplish the much desired diversification of our labor, adding vastly to its productiveness and to the wealth of the nation. I have not taken the Caucasian into account as a producer of cotton, because my experience and observation as a practical planter during a period of twenty years does not incline me to believe that he will ever accomplish much in that vocation. Besides, when we reflect that cotton has been cultivated to an immense extent and with immense profit for fifty years, is it reasonable to suppose that he, with all his activity, energy, enterprise and wonderful love of money, would not have engaged in it before now but for some insuperable difficulty. He has shown no backwardness in engaging in all the branches of its manufacture, and, in fact, in appropriating it entirely to himself. The fact is, the white man, be he Southerner, Yankee, Englishman, or of any other nationality, is, in common parlance, too smart to raise cotton. The work required is too hot, too confining, too tedious, too long-continued without reward, for him to undergo. I hope I will be pardoned for a few words in defense of Southern planters against the oft-repeated reproaches to which they have been so long subjected on account of wastefulness, bad management, wearing out lands, etc. I believe slovenly management is more or less characteristic of all farmers, the world over; and I confess that planters were more than usually liable to the charge. They, however, had a very good excuse in the incorrigibly careless habits of their laborers. But, without pressing this point, I venture the assertion, although possessing no statistical information, that no agriculturists in the world accumulated wealth more rapidly than did the planters of the western portion of the South before the war.

But, Mr. Editor, although all human speculations about the future are uncertain, unreliable and unsatisfactory, we find no difficulty in understanding and appreciating present evils and grievances; and I am willing to risk all the dangers and troubles anticipated by the prophets of evil to arise from the introduction of the Chinese, in order to save my wife from the kitchen and the wash tub, and myself from the plow handle, when my annual taxes amount to hundreds of dollars more than I could make as a simple laborer. And, as we all know that my situation is not exceptional, I feel assured that this sentiment will be indorsed by the great mass of Southern planters.

As for European or Northern immigration, we are warranted as sensible, practical, business men, in concluding that four years are long enough to wait for that, and that it is now time to look elsewhere. China is overflowing with a population capable of producing the tropical and semi-tropical crops, such as cotton, sugar, etc. The great want of the South is a population capable of producing those very crops. Is it wise, then, to reject this means of escape from our burdens and sufferings, from apprehensions of imaginary political evils, when the science of government is so little understood even in this age, that among the most enlightened nations of the earth all forms of government and all kinds of institutions exist, or have until recently existed, from an absolute despotism to a pure Democracy, and from unmitigated slavery to perfect freedom?

N. M. TREZEVANT.

Greenwood Seminary.

This celebrated institution, near Lebanon, Tennessee, opens its next session on the first Monday in September. The facilities for both instrumental and vocal music are of the highest order, Professor Amende having charge of this department.

General A. P. Stewart, a name which has become a synonyme for thorough instruction, has charge of the higher classes, French and Latin are taught without extra charge. The reputation of its principal, Mrs. N. Lawrence Lindsley, who has been actively engaged in the Seminary since its foundation, for discipline, and for the thorough physical, moral and intellectual training of her pupils, is too widely known to need comment. The best selected private library in the South, commodious and elegant apartments, beautiful lawns, and well-trained horses for exercise on horseback, render it one of the most enchanting spots for genuine students. The pupils are conveyed to and from church at Lebanon in comfortable carriages, and are always attended by Mrs. Lindsley. Greenwood is a select school for the education of young ladies, and we hesitate not to say that it has few equals, and no superiors for thorough education.—*Nashville Union and American, Aug. 10th.*

We cheerfully indorse all that is said in the above extract from the Nashville *Union and American* of the 10th instant, in relation to Greenwood Seminary, and rejoice to learn that this institution of learning survives the shock which it received a year ago, in the death of its most accomplished principal and founder, Dr. N. L. Lindsley. Its retired location, three miles from Lebanon, in a beautiful and healthy country, and being under the management and supervision of such able and experienced educators as General A. P. Stewart and Mrs. N. L. Lindsley, makes Greenwood Seminary a perfect model as an educational asylum. Parents who wish to send their daughters from home for improvement, both in health and education, can not make a better selection in the South for such purposes.

Many prominent citizens of Memphis have in the past, and are now, patronizing this institution of learning, to whom reference is made to sustain what has been here said of it. We mention, among others, Dr. J. R. Frayser, Colonel John W. Fowler, A. Woodruff, John B. Robinson, Mr. O. Greenlaw and J. T. Leath.

We write this notice, not so much in behalf of Greenwood Seminary, as for the benefit of those who may be anxious on the subject of choosing the best institution of learning, where their daughters will be sure to be well educated, and at the same time be safe from all the allurements and temptations of crowded seminaries, located in large cities. L.

Miss Fitnie Hockaday, daughter of Mr. N. J. Hackaday, Trustee of Gibson county, was burned to death on Thursday last by the explosion of a can of oil. When she met her death she was pouring a small quantity of the oil into the stove to make the fire burn brisker. She lingered till Friday night in great agony, when death came to her relief. The explosion was heard a mile from the place where it occurred.

Mr. W. H. Cherry, President of the Chamber of Commerce, has issued a call in another column for a meeting of citizens this afternoon, to discuss the project of a line of railroad from Kansas City, Missouri, to Memphis.

Eureka and Gold Leaf Durham smoking tobacco is sold by all cigar dealers. 2t

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE, }
August 17, 1869. }

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The weather yesterday was warm and sultry. In the afternoon it clouded up, with prospects of rain, but the heavy clouds passed up the river without giving Memphis and its surroundings a shower, which is badly needed. The river continues on the decline, with nine feet in the channel between here and Cairo, and eight feet from Cairo to St. Louis. The Thompson Dean reports nine feet scant at Island 34. At St. Louis the river was rising slowly yesterday, and had risen two feet altogether. The Ohio is receding from Pittsburg to Cairo, with three feet nine inches in the canal, and four feet four inches on the bars in the Lower Ohio. The Arkansas was rising yesterday at Little Rock, with eleven feet in the channel, there being a five foot rise, which is from the head-waters. White river is still on the decline, with three feet above Duvall's Bluff, and five feet in the channel from there out.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Julia, St. Louis.
" Thompson Dean, St. Louis.
" Alaska, Cincinnati.
" Emma No. 3, New Orleans.
" Mary Houston, New Orleans.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Belle Memphis, St. Louis.
" Mary Houston, Louisville.
" Emma No. 3, Cincinnati.
" St. Francis, St. Francis river.
" Legal Tender, White river.
" Julia, Vicksburg.
" Thompson Dean, N. O.
" Alaska, New Orleans.

IN PORT.

W. A. Caldwell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business on the wharf is improving slowly.

The Legal Tender got off for White river last night with nearly four hundred tons of merchandise, most of it being local shipments. She had also a large list of passengers.

General Alcorn, the ultra-Radical candidate for Governor of Mississippi, was a passenger on the Tender, bound for Friar's Point.

Private dispatches from Little Rock, received yesterday morning report a five feet rise in the Arkansas at Little Rock. The rise is from head waters, as there has been rains below Fort Gibson for the past fortnight.

William McLean, our present Tax Collector, left on the Legal Tender, bound for White river on a short pleasure trip.

Captain McCloud, the efficient freight agent of the Great Republic, arrived in the city last evening per rail, and rejoins his packet here.

The magnificent passenger steamer Great Republic, Captain Van Hook, will be down to-day to receive for New Orleans and the bends, and leaves at five p.m. Captain Kerr, a genial and clever gentleman, presides in the office. Captain McCloud will be found at Captain Dick Lightburn's office during the day to receive shipments for her. The Republic is a No. 1 boat.

The Emma No. 3 and Mary Houston passed up yesterday for Louisville.

The Alaska passed down for New Orleans well laden. She experienced much difficulty in coming out of the Ohio, the channel being hard to define, owing to the sudden decline.

The Commonwealth is due from New Orleans.

The Ozark will arrive to-morrow from the Arkansas river with a bale of new cotton, which was raised in Arkansas.

The fine steamer W. A. Caldwell, Captain Rube Haines, is the Friday Arkansas river United States mail packet in place of the Ozark. She is receiving at the foot of Monroe street.

The superb packet G. W. Cheek, Captain Malone, is the regular Wednesday Friar's Point and bends packet, leaving to-day at five p.m. Messrs. Charley Smithers and Charley Jackson, two clever gentlemen, have charge of the office.

The Thompson Dean passed down last evening for New Orleans after adding to her freight list here eight hundred and fifty sacks of oil cakes.

The Nick Longworth, Captain Lew. Kates, will be down this evening for New Orleans. She passed Cairo last evening.

Captain James Lee, jr., will leave on Saturday for New Orleans, to take charge of the Dan. Able and bring her to Memphis. She will enter the Friar's Point trade by the 15th of September, and will make tri-weekly trips.

The officers of the Thompson Dean report only nine feet of water at Island 34, and eight feet between Cairo and St. Louis. The Dean, owing to the low stage of water, was compelled to refuse freight at Cairo and points above there.

Captain W. W. Maingault, of the tug Ella, returned to New Orleans last evening.

Richard Marsh and Samuel Evans, two old steamboatmen, have formed a copartnership to watch freights on the wharf and contract for loading and unloading boats. Evans and Marsh are two worthy and reliable men, and will give satisfaction in their line of business.

The Belle Memphis, for St. Louis, had a good list of passengers.

The St. Francis, for St. Francis river, had a light trip.

The Tom Stevens, on her way to St. Louis from the headwaters of the Osage river, reached the Missouri in safety, received all the cargo she wanted, and was proceeding cautiously down the river, when she hit an obstruction at seven o'clock on Thursday evening, in Emily Bend. Captain Fred. Dozier at once put himself in communication with his officers and crew, and it became evident to them that the boat, which was taking water rapidly, was badly broken, and would go down in deep water, there being thirty feet at her stern. Captain Dozier instantly concluded that desperate measures were necessary under the circumstances; and in order to save the vessel and a portion of her cargo, he ordered freight thrown overboard to lighten her up, which was done. The cargo consisted of 1500 sacks wheat, 200 sacks corn and 12 hhds. tobacco. The tobacco was rolled ashore in good condition, and about 700 sacks wheat and corn were cast overboard. Every person on board is of the opinion that but for this action the boat and cargo would have gone down in deep water and become a total loss.

The Sam. J. Hale is due to-morrow from Cincinnati, with a large cargo of merchandise. She has also a barge in tow which is laden with merchandise. She leaves on Friday with a return trip for Cincinnati.

Captain D. M. Dryden has taken command of the United States snag boat Yebia, and will commence to remove obstructions from the channel, between Louisville and Cincinnati.

The Fairy Queen, in command of Captain John Young, has entered the Cairo and Hickman trade.

The new Red river packet, Jefferson, *en route* from Pittsburg to St. Louis, broke seventy timbers in the upper Ohio and was compelled to go on the docks at Cincinnati for repairs.

The T. L. McGill was snagged near Stanley's Saturday evening.

The Cora, sunk in the Missouri last week, will be wrecked.

The steamer Nutz, sunk near Atchison, with a cargo of ties, became a total wreck, it is said. She was insured. The Zephyr, also running in the railroad tie trade, sunk a few days ago, above St. Joseph, but was pumped out and raised.

It seems the snag boats have cleared all the obstructions out of the Missouri.

A two-foot rise is reported at St. Louis, which will improve navigation from there out to Cairo.

The Lansing, made famous by the explosion a few years ago, has been sold, to run between New Boston and Quincy. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company was the purchaser, at a price not far from six thousand dollars.

Captain Thomas Wright received advices from his son, Marion Wright, who was chief clerk of the Cumberland, informing him that he was only slightly scalded, and would soon recover. A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following account of the disaster:

The Cumberland exploded her larboard boiler, two miles above Shawneetown, blowing the whole battery into the river, together with her safe and books, rendering the boat a complete wreck. She was twice on fire, but the fire was extinguished through the exertions of Captain Lowth and the surviving crew and passengers. Jim Mathews, pilot, was blown into the river sixty yards from the boat, but got to a portion of the wreck, picking up Bruce Hunter, second clerk, who was seriously injured and insensible. Mathews was uninjured. Captain Lowth and Jim Dawson, pilot, were buried in the debris of the texas and pilot-house, but, uninjured, broke their way out through the bulkheads, and aided in saving the boat from fire. David Pearson, mate, was ascending to the hurricane deck. He was lifted into the air, and fell in the debris, and caught by the head between sections of one of the chimneys, and held suspended till Alex. Howell, of Shawneetown, accidentally stepped on the chimney, which freed him, when he fell into the hold beneath, where the boilers had been. He is covered with slight wounds from head to foot, cuts, burns and bruises, but worked heroically to save the boat and lives. Marion Wright, first clerk, and Hunter's little boy were asleep in a stateroom aft of the office, but escaped with slight injuries. The mail agent, Samuel Copeland, is missing; supposed to have been blown overboard. The books being all lost, the names of the passengers and crew lost cannot be ascertained. It is estimated that twelve were killed, including two or three passengers and the mail agent, and twelve to fifteen, more or less, wounded, of whom three or four will die. The concussion sprung the butt of the boat, and she sank in shoal water, after being towed ashore by the J. L. Graham. The engineer had just tried the water-gauge, and found plenty of water. The boiler, however, was in bad condition, and the crew had determined to turn her over to the owners at Cairo. She was built in 1862 or 1863, by Captain William Knight; was called the Rachel Miller; was used by the Government as a tin-clad gunboat during the war, and refitted and named the Cumberland. The boat was insured for $5000, and there was $6000 insurance on her cargo, $5000 of which were in the Underwriters' office, of Evansville.

The Vicksburg *Times* of Sunday says: Captain Gardner's little packet, the Ella Gardner, built at this port, has gone to a point below Napoleon, where she will take a land trip of a few hundred yard to Chicot lake, which stream she will hereafter ply in, and is the second steamer ever on those waters. A year or so ago the Emma was similarly transferred, but sunk on the second trip.

Steamboats.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company
Regular United States Mail Line.
For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff, Little Rock and Fort Smith.

W. A. CALDWELL..........Haines, master
This elegant passenger steamer leaves FRIDAY, Aug. 20, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
aug18 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular St. Louis and New Orleans Packet.
For Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans
GREAT REPUBLIC..........Van Hook, master
This fine steamer will leave on THIS DAY, August 18, at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage, apply to
RICHARD W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent,
aug18 4 Jefferson street.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
SAM. J. HALE..........Walker, master
This fine passenger packet leaves FRIDAY, August 20, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
aug18 22½ Madison street.

U. S. Mail Line, for Vicksburg.

MONDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ONE of the Company's fine passenger steamers will leave on the following days, making all way landings between Memphis and Vicksburg:
MARBLE CITY, Saturday, August 21, at 5 p.m.
RUBICON, Monday, August 23, at 5 p.m.
LUMINARY, Saturday, August 28, at 5 p.m.
JULIA, Monday, August 30, at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage, apply on Memphis and St. Louis Wharfboat to
aug17 FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

Memphis and St Louis U. S. Mail Line
For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.

ONE of the Company's fine Passenger Steamers will leave as follows, viz:
Steamer RUBICON, Monday, August 16, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE MEMPHIS, Tuesday, August 17, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE ST. LOUIS, Thursday, August 19, at 5 p.m.
Steamer LUMINARY, Friday, August 20, at 5 p.m.
Steamer CITY OF CAIRO, Saturday, August 21, at 5 p.m.
Tickets for all points via of Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West. Apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 278 Main street. FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. aug15

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.

Summer Arrangement.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

THE following elegant passenger boats of this line leave Memphis for Little Rock, as follows:
Str. THOS. H. ALLEN..........Pritchard, master
Mondays, at 5 o'clock p.m.
Str. OZARK..........Blasdel, master
Fridays, at 5 o'clock p.m.
Making close connection at Little Rock with splendid coaches for the CELEBRATED HOT SPRINGS, and with the following packets, which leave Little Rock Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock p.m.
FORT GIBSON..........John Woodburn, master
CLARKSVILLE..........Reasoner, master
Thus making two trips a week from LITTLE ROCK through to FORT GIBSON.
Through bills of lading given for freight to and from New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.
Freights delivered at destination, at all stages of the river, without storing or other delay.
Any persons desiring to ship by this line from the North, East or West to any point on the Arkansas river, should have their goods consigned to "MEMPHIS AND ARKANSAS RIVER PACKET COMPANY," at Memphis, (office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.) Those shipping from New Orleans should consign to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," mouth White river.
On or about the 1st of September, the steamer W. A. Caldwell will take her place in the Line, leaving on Wednesdays, making a tri-weekly line.
The above company are now building two new boats for the Arkansas river, which will be finished about the 15th September, thus securing to their patrons a reliable tri-weekly line in high or low water.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
aug11 Office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company

White River Line.

THE following elegant Passenger Packet will leave Memphis every SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.:
NATOMA..........J. R. Davis, master
Making close connections at DuVall's Bluff with the railroad for Little Rock, and at Jacksonport with the steamer MOLLIE GRATZ for all points on upper White and Black rivers.
The above Company have now in course of construction a magnificent side-wheel steamer for this trade, which will be completed on or about the 1st of October, when she will be put in the line as the Saturday packet, the Natoma taking Thursday. Should, however, the trade demand it, there will be suitable boat put in on Thursday, until the completion of the new boat.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
aug11 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet—For Helena, Marianna, Madison and Wittsburg.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Passenger Packet

ST. FRANCIS,

Captain T. H. BOWMAN; SAM C. PAINE, Clerk.
WILL leave Memphis for Helena, L'Anguille and St. Francis rivers every Tuesday, at 5 o'clock p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
aug6 22½ Madison street.

Hale's Point Tri-weekly Packet.

COMMENCING on or about the 13th of September the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company will run their fine side-wheel passenger steamer

ST. JOSEPH

Between Memphis and Hale's Point, leaving Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 5 o'clock p.m. Returning, will leave Hale's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 o'clock m., arriving at Memphis early the following morning.
HENRY W. SMITH, President.
FLEM. CALVERT, Superintendent. jy7

PROFESSIONAL.

J. S. R. RAY. JNO. W. SMITH.
RAY & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office—No. 33 Union Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
aug1

HENRY E. POLK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Brownsville, Tenn.
PROMPT attention paid to collections on notes, book accounts, etc., in Haywood, Lauderdale, Madison and adjoining counties in West Tennessee.
Refers to Judge Henry G. Smith, Memphis, Tennessee. aug1

DRY GOODS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are informed that we are now receiving

Full Lines

Staples of all sorts suited to their present and

Prospective Wants.

We are determined that

No Paying Merchant

Shall have cause to grumble at our prices.

Our stock will be kept much more full and complete than any heretofore. We shall aim to keep a live concern, and solicit only the trade of

The Live Merchants

Of the country.

WM. R. MOORE & CO.,
290 Main Street, Next Door
jy10 North of Peabody Hotel.

GROCERS.

Hartley & Gurley,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealers in Groceries,

Provisions and Country Produce,
180 DESOTO STREET,
S. E. cor. Linden, Memphis, Tennessee.
Advances Made on Consignments.
jy28d&w

FLOUR, PORK AND WHISKY.

THESE articles have largely advanced of late, but we find it difficult to realize the advance. We should, however, be able to realize cost with freight added, and in order to close out some consignments we offer at COST AND FREIGHT, 100 bbls. "JO DAVIES" PORK, 250 bbls. WHISKY and 1000 bbls. FLOUR. Some of the flour is as good as Mascontah, and we will sell it $1 lower. It is just received from the mills in "Egypt." Most of our flour is sold at St. Louis prices. We are agents for millers, and sell on commission only. We guarantee all our flour to be fresh ground.
WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO.,
aug3 Nos. 8 and 9 Howard Row.

MILLS.

D. PANTE. E. PARKER. S. WORKMAN.
PANTE, PARKER & CO.,
BLUFF CITY MILLS,
197 Poplar Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
Flour, Ship Stuff, Bran, Middlings and Corn Meal for Sale.
Highest Market Price paid for Wheat.

BANKS.

BANKING HOUSE

—OF—

MEMPHIS LIFE AND GENERAL
Insurance Company,
Corner Front and Madison Streets.
D. B. MOLLOY, President.
FERDINAND MOLLOY, Cashier.
aug8

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Fourth Street—From Olive to Locust.
I. B. GILDERSLEEVE, Proprietor
THIS Hotel, being Centrally Located, offers Many Inducements to the traveling public.

GLASS.

French Window Glass.

JUST received, per ship VINCENTUS VAN PAULO, direct from Antwerp,
1,500 boxes French Window Glass,
Of all sizes, at prices to compete with American brands, and much superior in quality.
aug12 ORGILL BROS. & CO.

REWARD.

$200 Reward.

FOR the delivery of William Seaver, (who murdered Michael Dougherty at Elmwood Cemetery, on Sunday, July 25, 1869,) into the hands of the Sheriff of Shelby county.
ELMWOOD CEMETERY CO..........$100
SAM'L W. PHILLIPS..........50
aug8 RICHARD DOUGHERTY..........50

COAL AND WOOD.

J. J. McCARDY,
Dealer in Coal and Wood,
Office, 247 Second street, bet. Court and Jefferson.
HAS for sale the best Pittsburg coal and the best quality of seasoned cordwood. aug10

SCHOOLS.

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,
Corner of Poplar and Alabama.
MRS. MARY E. POPE, Principal, will open for boarding and day scholars the first Monday in September. No boys over ten will be received. No pupils taken by the month. aug15

MEMPHIS LADIES' INSTITUTE
212 Desoto Street.
Miss M. P. SOUTHWORTH, } Principals.
Mrs. FANNIE P. McGEHEE, }
WILL open Wednesday, September 1st, 1869. For circulars apply at the book and music stores, or at the Institute. aug12

The Fall Session of
LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE,
LaGrange, Tennessee,
WILL commence on MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
Rev. JO. N H. GRAY, D. D., President, aided by a full corps of competent teachers.
aug8

NOTICES.

Notice.

The Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West—J. T. Swayne, President.

BOOKS for Subscription of Stock to the above named Company are now open at their office, No. 12 Jefferson street, where all persons desirous of subscribing to the Capital Stock, in lands or money, are requested to call.
A. D. WITHERSPOON, Agent.
Memphis, August 9, 1869. aug10

Notice.

OFFICE DESOTO INS. AND TRUST CO., }
MEMPHIS, TENN., August 9, 1869. }
THE Capital Stock of the UNION AND PLANTERS' BANK, of Memphis, having been increased to

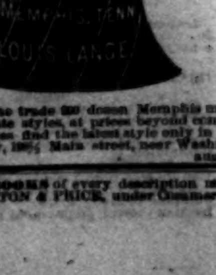
Six Hundred Thousand Dollars,

As originally called for by the Directory of this Company, it has this day been ordered that notice shall be given to Stockholders that an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of said Bank will be held on

Saturday, August 21, 1869,

From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., at the office of the People's Insurance Company, in this city.
Stockholders can vote in person or by proxy.
W. M. FARRINGTON, President
aug10 DeSoto Ins. and Trust Co.

SKIRTS.



I OFFER the trade 300 dozen Memphis made Skirts, late styles, at prices beyond competition. Ladies find the latest style only in this Manufactory, 199½ Main street, near Washington. aug14

BLANK BOOKS of every description made by DALTON & PRICE, under Commercial Hotel.

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail	3:30 p.m.	11:20 p.m.
Through Express	10:30 p.m.	11:20 p.m.
Junction accommodation	8:30 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
"		9:45 p.m.
Somerville "	9:40 a.m.	6:00 p.m.

Junction accommodation train makes connections South with Mississippi Central.

TICKET OFFICE, 276 Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	12:40 p.m.	4 p.m.
Night Express	2:20 a.m.	5 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express trains which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 237½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	2:45 p.m.	11:40 a.m.
Express (daily)	5:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

Mail train makes direct connection for New Orleans and all points South.

Express train makes direct connection for Coffeeville, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs and all points north of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.

Ticket office, 237½ Main street, and at the Depot. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 237½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going East—Leave Forest City..........6:00 a.m.
Arrive at Hopefield..........9:30 a.m.
Going West—Leave Hopefield..........3:00 p.m.
Arrive at Forest City..........7:00 p.m.
Daily, Sundays excepted.
R. D. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Agent and Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at..........11:30 a.m.
Arrive at..........2:30 a.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at..........2:00 p.m.
Arrive at..........12:40 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at..........10.45 a.m.
Arrive at..........3.00 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at..........10.45 a.m.
Arrive at..........3.00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads at..........2.00 p.m.
Arrive at..........2.30 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at..........5.00 p.m.
Arrive at..........5.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Claibourne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at..........11.00 a.m.
Arrive at..........10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at..........5.00 p.m.
Arrive at..........4.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at..........11.00 a.m.
Arrive at..........10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at..........4.00 p.m.
Arrive at..........8.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at..........4.00 p.m.
Arrive at..........9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at..........4.00 p.m.
Arrive at..........9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at..........3.30 p.m.
Arrive at..........9.00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Cards, Paper, (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of— Cents.

One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight..........2
One package, to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces..........4
One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces..........6
One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces..........8

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address..........4
Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces..........8
Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces..........12
Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces..........16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address..........2
Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 6..........4
Unsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 9..........6
Unsealed circulars, over 9 and not exceeding 12..........8

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories west of Kansas is, from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Postage rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers, sent to subscribers, is on each four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, one cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its superiority, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20..........10 cents.
" over $20 and not exceeding $30..........15 "
" " $30 " " $40..........20 "
" " $40 " " $50..........25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 16, act of March 3, 1866: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of 8 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

ON LETTERS—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

ON NEWSPAPERS—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

ON BOOK PACKETS, PRINTS OF ALL KINDS, AND PATTERNS OR SAMPLES—8 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German States and Austria.)

[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayments, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

ON LETTERS—28 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 36 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 6 cents; Books, 14 cents.

CANADA.

ON LETTERS—6 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

LETTERS—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

NEWSPAPERS—3 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples —6 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, (or 8 cents in closed mail via England,) prepayment required. But if unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery.

The registration fee on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letters, 12 cents prepaid, subject to a fine of 5 cents additional if unpaid; newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents each.

Book Packets (including printed papers of every kind, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.,) and Patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain) when not exceeding 1 oz., 2 cents; exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 6 cents; exceeding 4 oz. an additional rate of 6 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

Letters, quarter ounce, 15 cents; half-ounce, 30 cents; Newspapers, 7 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[In Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

On Letters—15 cts. per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment optional, but unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters are subject to a fine, in addition to the deficient postage, in the country of destination.

On Newspapers—4 cents each per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Books, Prints of all kinds, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise 8 cents per 4 oz or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

MEXICO.

Letters, not over half an ounce, 10 cents Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per ounces.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW FOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA

For any distance not over 3,000 miles: Letters, half an ounce, 6 cents prepaid, 10 cents unpaid; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles: Letters, 15 cents; Papers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable letters for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian States, or States of the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be registered on application at the office between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later hour.

The registration fees, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are:

On domestic letters..........Cents. 15
On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Island of Jamaica, each..........
On letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece, the same to be forwarded by Bremen or Hamburg Line, or Prussia closed Mail, each

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, TUESDAY EVENING, August 17, 1869.

The weather was exceedingly warm to-day, and it seemed to be the aim of merchants to keep cool rather than endeavor to transact business, though some houses turned out considerable merchandize, in which baling stuffs figured conspicuously. The receipts per rail and river up to noon were only 43 pkgs ale, 27 pkgs bacon, 100 boxes crackers, 2 crates cabbage, 50 pkgs drugs, 566 bbls flour, 25 bbls molasses, 18 pkgs shot, 105 pkgs tobacco, 13 bbls whisky, 33 pkgs whitelead and 25 pkgs assorted merchandize. There were no arrivals of regular packets.

In money matters there was no variation from the situation previously described. All the banks reported a steady demand, and we heard increased complaint of closeness. Exchange was quiet and easier, all the banks selling on Northern and Eastern points at ¼ premium, though shipments of currency are still necessary to keep up balances. New Orleans exchange is dull and ¼ off is a full buying rate in the estimation of bankers, as it is difficult to sell at better than 1-10 premium, though some bankers charge the same as on Eastern points.

The coin market was more animated, though gold ruled lower, and inspired dealers to move cautiously. A mercantile house went into the market for $2500 on an order from the interior, and bought from a dealer at 133¼, which was ¼c below the rate generally asked. Dealers would not pay better than 132 @132½ on account of the declining tendency in New York, but a Madison street banker took $1000 at 133. A bag of silver, mixed pieces, was taken at 124. In New York gold opened at 133¾, declined to 133¼ and closed at 133¼.

In scrip there was no apparent movement and rates remained nominally the same as quoted yesterday. Police was in better supply but we heard of no decline. We quote:

	BUY'G.	SELL'G.
City Warrants	—@—	—@85
City Balances	75@77	—@80
City coupons	75@77	—@80
County Warrants	66@67	69@70
Police Warrants	87@88	90@—

Stocks and securities were inactive and nominal. There were none on the market and we learned of no demand except for Memphis sixes, which are nominally 50@51. In New York Government securities were dull and heavy and closed a fraction lower on the general list, quoted as follows:

Bonds of 1881	121¾	@120¾
5-20s of '62	122	@122¼
5-20s of '64	120¾	@120¾
5-20s of '65	120¼	@120¾
5-20s, new, of '65	119	@119¼
5-20s, new, of '67	119	@119¼
5-20s, new, of '68	119	@119¼
10-40 bonds	112¼	@112¾
Pacific 6s	107¼	@107¾

Tennessee securities were dull, with old nominally 62@62½ and new 51½@51¾. Railway and express shares were generally dull and closed with prices as follows:

Canton	58
Western Union Telegraph	38¾
Quicksilver	15
Pacific Mail	84
Adams Express	58¾
Wells & Fargo Express	19¾
American Express	40
United States Express	66
Merchants' Union Express	16¾
New York Central	210¾
Erie	—
Hudson	185¾
Reading	96
Michigan Central	130¾
Michigan Southern	105¾
Illinois Central	141¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	105¾
Chicago and N. W	81¾
Chicago and N. W. preferred	96
Cleveland and Toledo	—
Rock Island	115¾
St. Paul	81¾
St. Paul preferred	89
Fort Wayne	154¾
Ohio and Mississippi	32

The exports of gold at New York to-day were only $20,500. Sterling exchange was quoted at 110½ for sixty-day bills.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* of the 12th inst. gives the following view of trade in New York:

Dealers have no complaints to make, for demand continues to tread closely on the heels of supply, and, in some instances, to outrun it, while prices, with few exceptions, rule more firmly than during the previous fortnight. Low-priced goods have been largely dealt in, but there is reason to believe that the customers of many of those merchants who have laid in extensive stocks of the cheap article would prefer a better class of goods at a higher price. This, however, is a matter that chiefly concerns the merchant alluded to, and no one would have any right to complain if they did not endeavor to make it appear that they had purchased the best stock at a low price, and thus cause other buyers to demand better goods at the same figure, which would entail a considerable loss on manufacturers. The stock of men's and boy's boots, in this market, is pretty ample, and competition has tended to reduce the price of inferior lines, but the best qualities are quite firm at previous quotations. The sales of women's and children's kip boots and shoes are large and brisk, and men's calf and kip are also in request, especially for the Southern market, which is now more fully represented on the street than at the date of our last report. The Southern merchants are buying carefully, yet largely, and with manifest confidence that their judiciously selected assortments will satisfy their customers, and yield them fair returns. The shipments of the week foot up to 39,277 cases, against 49,475 in the previous week, and against 36,108 cases in the corresponding week of 1868. Since January 1st they amount to 782,040 against 551,147 cases in the first thirty-two weeks of the last year.

Cotton Market.

The demand was good to-day, but as there were no receipts buyers operated to poor advantage, the market being nearly bare. We heard of sales of about 30 bales in small lots at prices ranging from 25c for ordinary to 30 @32c for low middling and middling. Low cotton was in better demand. The New York market was more active at 33¼c for uplands. The Liverpool advanced ¼d and closed active at 13¾d for uplands.

The first bale of the new crop came in this evening via the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, and was received by Messrs. Anderson & Watson. It was raised in Alabama, and will class strict low middling. Referring to our files we find that the first bale of the crop of 1868 was also received on the 17th of August. It was raised in Washington county, Mississippi.

New Orleans received four bales of the new crop on Saturday.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, August 17, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		67
Received to-day	—	
Received previously	247,475—247,475	
		247,542
Exported to-day	22	
Exported previously	247,443—247,465	
Stock at noon this day		77

Receipts were none.

Exports were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 22 bales.

A New Orleans circular lately received says:

The "Cotton Shippers Association," composed of the principal buyers and shippers of cotton have now adopted the following rule: "Six ties or bands only shall be received on each bale, unless an allowance is made of two pounds for each and every tie or band above that number, and 300 lbs is the minimum weight of a merchantable bale of cotton.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, August 17—10 a.m.—The cotton market opens firmer.

1:40 p.m.—Cotton market steady but firmer at ⅛@¼ higher for future delivery. Sales so far to-day, 1000 bales. Receipts so far to-day, 500 bales.

4 p.m.—The cotton market is more active and firmer in tone at the close. Ordinary, 28¾c; good ordinary, 30¾c; low middling, 32¾; middling, 33¾c; good middling, 34¾c. Sales to spinners 1379 bales; sales to speculators 633 bales; sales for exports 939 bales. Contracts made for 100 bales low middling deliverable in August, 32¾c; 100 bales low middling deliverable in September, 31c; 50 bales low middling deliverable in October, 29¾c; 100 bales low middling deliverable in October, 29¾c; 100 bales low middling deliverable in November, 28¾c; 200 bales low middling deliverable in December, 28¾c; 1100 bales low middling deliverable in January, 27c; 200 bales low middling deliverable in December on private terms.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, August 17.—11 a.m.—The cotton market opens active at 13¼d for middling uplands and 13¾d for Orleans. Estimated sales for the day, 15,000 bales.

2 p.m.—Cotton market active and higher at 13¾d for middling uplands and 13d for Orleans.

4:30 p.m.—The cotton market closes more active, at 13¾d for middling uplands and 13¾d for Orleans. Sales for the day 15,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

ALE, BEER, ETC.—Market quiet, as follows: Madison & Walker's ale per bbl, $22; do. per hf bbl $11; do per doz bottles, quarts, $3 75; pints, $2 25; Madison lager per hf bbl, $11. Sands' pale cream ale, per half bbl, $10 50; livery or old brown stock, $11; tart or sweet porter, $11; lager beer, $11; do. per quarter bbl, $6; ale, per doz. quarts, $4; do. pints, $2 25. English and Scotch ale and porter, pints per doz., $3 25@3 50; quarts, $5.

APPLES—No demand and no receipts.

BRAN—We heard of resales at $15 50 @16 per ton on levee but $17 was an inside price at the mills and in store.

BAGGING, ETC—A very good demand was experienced and there were several large sales of Kentucky Py at 25c, though we learned of an exception or two at 24c. Prices for flax and hemp heavy, ruled from 25@26c as a general thing. No sale for rope. Iron ties brisk at $140 per ton.

BUTTER—The market continues heavy and choice Western has a very slow movement at 28@30c.

BACON—The market rules quiet and firm at 20c for choice clear sides, with shoulders scarce and not lower than 16¾c, while hams—choice canvased sugar cured—are held generally at 24¾c; plain canvased hams, 22@23c; breakfast bacon, 21c. Country clear sides, 19c, and uncanvased hams, 17@18c.

BROOM CORN—Buyers are in market at $150@200 per ton, but very little has yet been harvested, and there is no call in the country.

BEESWAX—In demand.

BEANS—No demand and very few in market. White navy nominally $2 50 @3 per bushel.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Market quiet and steady, as previously described. Brick, $8 per M; plaster, $4 50@5 per bbl; hair, $2 75 per bale of 40 lbs; fire brick, $5@6 per hundred; cement, Hydraulic, $2 75@3 per bbl, and Rosedale scarce; lime, Cape, $1 90@2; Alabama, scarce; Ohio river, $1 50, and Utica, $1 75 per bbl.

BURLAPS—Dealers sell at 15@16c.

COFFEE—Market quiet and steady with Rio ranging from 20c for inferior to 27c for strictly choice, the latter scarce.

CORN—In consequence of no receipts there was a fair demand for prime shelled at 80c, but 82½c was generally asked, and was realized in sales of 480 sks on levee. A sale of 100 sks in store at 85c was reported.

CORN MEAL—Inactive at $4 60@4 75 for kiln dried and $4 35@4 50 for green, with a sale of the latter as low as $4 25, on levee.

CHEESE—Very little demand. Western jobbing at 16c.

COTTON SEED—Common is in demand at oil factories at $15 per ton.

CRACKERS—Baker's prices by the package are as follows: Pilot bread per lb, 5c; butter crackers, 6¼c; water do, 6c; soda do, 7@8c; Boston do, 8c; picnic do, 8c; sugar do, 14c; ginger do, 14c; lemon do, 14c; cream do, 14c; caraway do, 17c; maccaroni snaps, 35c; cracknell biscuit, 28.

CORNED BEEF—Dominick's best, $15 per half bbl and $8 per quarter.

CANDY—Prices are unchanged. In lots to the trade stick is 18@19c and plain fancy, 21@22c.

COTTON YARNS—Quiet and firm. We quote: No. 700, 17@18c.; No. 600, 19@20c.; No. 500, 21@22c.; No. 400, 23@24c.

DRIED FRUIT—Some new apples received and sold at 6c to parties who now ask 8c. No peaches. Raisins per box, $3 50@3 75. Currants per lb, 15c.

EGGS—Market bare.

FLOUR—The demand for medium was fair, but one or two brands were quoted 25c lower, while common and fancy brands were neglected and nominal. Sales were 360 bbls extras at $6@$7 per bbl, and 40 bbls choice family at $8 75@9.

GUNNIES—Dealers sell second hand at 15@17c, and refused at 19c.

HIDES—In demand for shipment. Dealers pay as follows: Flint, 20@21c; dry salted, 17@18c; green salted, 10@10½c; green, 9c; deerskins, 25@30c; sheepskins, 25c@$1 each.

HAY—Dull. A consignment of 55 bales fair timothy (old) changed hands on levee at $18 per ton.

LARD—The market is quiet, with city rendered in store jobbing at 20@20½c for tierce, 21½@22c for keg and 22½@23c for caddies.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole ℔ m, 42@46c; hemlock sole, 25@30c; French calf skins ℔ dozen, $50@8 6 Amercan do., $30@50; linings per doz., $8 50@12; toppings, $13@15.

MOLASSES—Inactive and unchanged, ranging from 50 to 90c per gallon, as in quality.

NAILS—Dull at $4 50@4 60 rates.

OILS, ETC—Quiet and unchanged. Prices by the barrel are as follows: Carbon per gal, 33@34c; raw linseed, $1 15; boiled linseed $1 20; train, $1 15; gnat, 90c; lard, No. 1, $1 50; lubricating, 50; tanner's, $1 15; turpentine, 65c.

OATS—There were no receipts and but one small lot was on the levee which changed hands at 53c. Sales from store were at 55@60c.

ONIONS—Dull at $2 75@3 per bbl in store, in a retail way.

POULTRY—Receipts of chickens falling off steadily and the market closes $1 per dozen better.

POTATOES—No shipping demand and sales slow at $1 50@2 per bbl, shipping order, in store.

PORK—The market was rather more animated in a small way at $35 50@36 per bbl for mess in store. Other descriptions were neglected and nominal.

RICE—The market is quiet, with Carolina 10½c and Louisiana 9@10c per lb.

SHOT AND LEAD—Drop per bag, $3@3 10; buck, $3 35@3 40; bar lead, 11@12c per lb; pig lead, 11½@12c.

SODA—Inactive. American, 6@8c; English, 7@9c, in various packages.

SNUFF—Garrett's bottles, ℔ case, $15 50@16.

SPICES—Nutmegs per lb, $1 55@1 60; cloves, 55c; pepper, 37c; cayenne pepper per doz., $20; alspice per lb, 33@35c; mustard, choice Kentucky, per lb, 50c in 5 lb and 60c in 1 lb cans.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb, as in quality.

SUGAR—Steady. Open kettle Louisiana, 13@16c; clarified, 15½@17½c; hard refined, 17½@18c; soft refined, 15@17c; Demarara, 15½@16½c; Porto Rico, 13½@15½c.

SALT—The market continues quiet and prices unchanged. Ohio river, 280 lb bbls, $2 50@275; large do, $3 30@3 50; dairy, 280 lb bbls, $3 50@3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

TOBACCO—No sales reported.

TAR—Quiet. Pine, per dozen kegs, $5 25@5 50.

TALLOW—In demand for shipment at 10c per lb.

TIN PLATE, ETC—I C, 10x14, per box. $13 50; do 14x20, $14; I X, 10x14, $16 50; do 14x20, $17 50; block tin, per lb, 49@50c; pig lead, 11½@12c.

VINEGAR—Home factories sell at 20 @30c per gallon for common to choice, without charge for bbls.

WHEAT—In demand at mills at 90c @$1 40 per bushel for inferior to choice white. Good to choice red brings $1 20 @1 30.

WHISKY—In light supply, and higher with highwines advanced to $1 15 per gallon and common rectified ranging from 75c@$1 30 per gallon.

ASSURANCE.

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company

Of New York.

G. W. L. Crook, Manager for the States of Tennessee and Mississippi.

The Company is located, and its principal office is situated in the city, county and State of New York.

The Capital Stock of the Company consists of 2,000 shares of $100 each, all paid up in cash, and securities invested..........$200,000

The condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, was, as follows:

ASSETS.

	Par.	Cash.	Market
U. S. 6 pr. ct. bonds, loan 1881	$235,000	$245,160 00	$267,312 50
" 6 " 5-20s reg'd	78,000	81,297 37	84,380 00
N. Y State 6 per cent. bonds, July, 1873	20,000	20,000 00	20,400 00
Brooklyn City 7 pr. ct	50,000	50,125 00	50,075 00
Albany " 6 "	20,000	18,200 00	18,800 00
Total stocks and bonds	$403,000	$414,782 37	$441,947 50
Cash on hand			3,105 94
" in bank			81,488 71
Interest accrued on stocks, bonds, etc.			3,274 00
Loans on bond and mortgage, July, recorded and being liens on fee simple			390,700 00
Interest due and accrued on same			2,376 21
Deferred premiums, including those due and in collection			130,099 32
Value of lease and personal property			10,000 00
Total assets of the Company			$1,062,991 51

LIABILITIES.

Claims on Policies in process of adjustment	$17,330 31	
Claims on Policies resisted	none	
Due for taxes, rent, etc.	1,500 00—$	18,830 31

RECEIPTS IN 1868.

From Premiums	448,802 54	
" Interest	50,224 92	
" Other sources	98 62—	499,126 08

DISBURSEMENTS IN 1868.

For payment of claims on Life Insurance, annuities and other expenditures..........191,204 88

Number of Policies in force Dec. 31, 1868..........3,459
Amount " " " Dec. 31, 1868, with additions..........$10,223 566

Interest on Capital Stock is limited by the Company's charter to seven per cent per annum.

The Company's policies are issued upon the purely Mutual System. All surplus and profits are equitably divided among the policy holders. All premiums are payable in cash. Dividends to policy holders are declared annually on the contribution plan, and are available as cash in the payment of premiums or to purchase additional insurance.

Ten thousand dollars is the limit of Insurance on a single life.

All claims under policies are payable in cash.

State of New York, County of New York, } ss.

CHARLES H. RAYMOND, President, and Robert A. Granniss, Secretary, of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, located at New York, being duly sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that they are the above-described officers of the said Company, and that, on the 31st day of December last, all the above-described assets were the absolute property of the Company aforesaid, and that the above statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ending December 31st, 1868, is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

(Signed) CHARLES H. RAYMOND. ROBT. A. GRANNISS.

Subscribed in my presence, and sworn to before me, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1869, as witness my hand and official seal.

[Seal.] (Signed) CHARLES NETTLETON, Commissioner for Miss. in New York.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Manager

For West Tennessee and Mississippi Branch, No. 279 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Agents and Solicitors wanted. Liberal commission paid. Apply to GEO. W. L. CROOK, Manager. jy29

WATERING PLACES.

JOHNSON'S WELLS,

Situated Nine Miles North of Huntsville, Alabama.

HAVING taken charge of this Watering Place, I will run it for the balance of the season. There is a bar-room, tenpin alley bagatelle table and other amusements. I am fitting up a ball-room. The table shall be furnished with as good as the country affords.

J. H. KING, Proprietor.

As to the curative properties of the water read the following certificates:

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Sept. 6, 1866.

G. W. LEWIS, Johnson's Wells:

DEAR SIR—I had not known the luxury of a good appetite for more than twelve months when I reached the Wells, and I suffered much from the common terrible disease—Dyspepsia. Before a week elapsed, my appetite was voracious, and my digestion equal to my appetite, and I am satisfied by experience that the water has extraordinary curative properties in Dyspepsia, Dropsy and disorders of the bowels. It is also more palatable and much cooler than most mineral waters. I believe it possesses as much virtue as any mineral water in the country, and that time will prove it.

Respectfully, C. C. CLAY.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., July 19, 1865.

MESSRS. LEWIS & KING:

SIRS—I feel pleasure in giving a certificate. My complaint might have been termed chronic jaundice, which was fast resolving into dropsy. When I came to you my condition was truly sad, and my hope of so early an eradication of so long seated a distemper was forlorn. I hope you will succeed. Your waters have certainly wonderful curative powers. To all who have chronic diarrhea, dyspepsia, or kidney complaints, I cheerfully recommend your Wells.

Respectfully, SAM'L L. ROBERTSON.

MERIDIANVILLE, ALA., August 3, 1869.

I was afflicted with scrofula in 1858, and attended the Wells at Johnson's, and was greatly benefited. I have no symptoms of the disease now.

Respectfully, J. B. FISK. aug12

BAILEY'S SPRINGS,

LAUDERDALE COUNTY, ALA.,

THE most efficient waters in the world in the cure of

Dropsy, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Diseases peculiar to Females, General Debility and all diseases of the Skin and Kidneys,

Now ready for the reception of visitors. Inducements to families FOR THE SEASON. The rates for board: $15 per week; $50 per month. For further information or circulars, address ELLIS & CO., Proprietors, Bailey's Springs, Ala., May 15, 1869. my18

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Ruffin, Finney & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be wound up by James D. Ruffin, who is alone authorized to collect debts due Ruffin, Finney & Co. J. D. RUFFIN. J. C. FINNEY.

Memphis, Tenn., August 2, 1869.

New Firm.

JAMES D. RUFFIN will continue the Commission and Cotton Factorage business at the old stand of Ruffin, Finney & Co., No. 15 Union street, up-stairs, Rooms Nos. 11 and 12, under the firm name and style of J. D. Ruffin & Co., where all persons indebted to the late firm of Ruffin, Finney & Co. are requested to call and settle, either by cash or note. Thankful for past favors, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. J. D. RUFFIN & CO.

Memphis, August 2, 1869. aug3

Dissolution.

THE firm of Vinson & Donahue is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm name will be signed by either partner in liquidation. T. M. VINSON. JNO. DONOHUE.

Memphis, July 1, 1869. jy13

Wanted to Rent.

TWO or three hundred acres of good farming land, with or without improvements. Address FARMER, 71 Adams street, corner of Third, Memphis. ag 6

PRINTING AND BINDING.

RUFUS L. DALTON. BEN. F. PRICE.

DALTON & PRICE,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

BOOK BINDERS

—AND—

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

No. 9 Jefferson Street, Under Commercial Hotel,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

EXECUTE every Description of PLAIN and FANCY JOB PRINTING, such as

Bill Heads, Bills Lading, Account Sales, Dray Receipts, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Placards, Ball Tickets, Blanks of all kinds, Circulars, Drafts, Receipt Books, Check Books, Dray Tickets,

BLANK BOOKS of every description made to order. Particular attention given to BINDING of all kinds, such as

Music, Magazines, Ladies' Books, Periodicals, Standard Works, Etc

And every description of

Railroad and Steamboat Printing

SAMPLE BOXES made to order.

No. 9 Jefferson Street.

PUMPS.

A. BALDING'S DOUBLE ACTING SUBMERGED FORCE PUMP.

Patented August 8, 1865.

MANY thousands of them have been tested during the past four years, and have proved a perfect success, as thousands of certificates could be produced, but I deem it unnecessary, as the Pump will show for itself, and proves all its qualities on examination.

Would refer, as to the superiority of the Pumps, to the following parties who have them in use. With 50 feet ¾ hose can throw water 50 feet from the end of nozzle:

Dr. J. A. Williams, Poplar street; John Ainslie, 144 Adams street; T. B. Turley, Court street; B. J. Semmes, Irving Block; Asbury Parsonage, Linden street; G. R. Radford, Union avenue; E. A. Beecher, Irving Block; J. N. Oliver, Main street; Rooss & James, Jefferson street; J. H. Cash, City Inspector; W. R. Lake, near Big Spring; J. H. Bills, Bolivar, Tenn.; A. Sadler, DeSoto Block; M. Magevney, Carroll avenue; Jos. Frey, Chelsea; N. B. Wright, near Miss. and Tenn. Railroad Depot; N. H. Isbell, Lafayette Depot; R. W. Inge, Galloway Switch; Jas. S. Barton, Barton's Depot, Ala.; H. C. Steever, Second and Madison; J. C. Lanier, 286 Second street; Coyle & Worley, Southern Express office.

PRICES FOR THIS PUMP COMPLETE:

Pump 16 feet long, $1 50 per foot, - - - $24 00
Pump 18 feet long, $1 50 per foot, - - - 27 00
Pump 20 feet long, $1 50 per foot, - - - 30 00
and fifty cents per foot for each additional foot.

Agents wanted for this Pump, either to buy County Rights and sell the Pumps, on which a liberal advance will be given to the wholesale trade and no charge for the right of territory.

BALDING PRESCOTT & CO.,

jy8 No. 40 Jefferson st. Memphis, Tenn.

THREAD.

BEST SIX-CORD.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

Sole Agents in New York for J & P. COATS,

of Paisley, Scotland.

NOTICES.

Notice.

LOST OR MISLAID, three real estate notes, executed to me by Mr. W. W. Davidson, the last of September or first of October, 1868, payable January, 1869, 1870, 1871, in the German National Bank of Memphis, Tenn. On the note due January, 1869, is a credit of fifty dollars paid me in December, 1868. The loss of said notes not being discovered until the tenth of the present month, I therefore forewarn all persons from trading for said notes.

aug14 Z. H. WHITEMORE.

Notice.

OFFICE M. AND A. RIVER PACKET CO., LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Aug 9, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders in the "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company" will be held at the office of the Company, in Kramer, Miller & Co.'s building, Little Rock, Arkansas, on Wednesday, the 1st day of September next, for the purpose of electing five directors.

JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
J. D. DARDEN, Secretary. aug14

TO RESTAURATEURS, Confectioners And Saloon Keepers.

The Confederate Soldiers' Relief and Historical Association.

THE Picnic Committee of the Confederate Soldiers' Relief and Historical Association is now ready to receive sealed bids for the Privileges of the ground for the Picnic, to be given at James Park, on Saturday, August 21st, as follows:

For the Bar Privilege.

This includes the right to sell all the spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, cigars and tobacco sold on the grounds on that day; the party bidding having the right to establish as many stands as he shall see fit.

For the Restaurant Privilege.

This includes all edibles, warm and cold, except such as are generally known as CONFECTIONARIES, and are mentioned under that head, the bidder having also the right to establish any number of stands that he may see fit.

For the Confectionary Privilege.

This includes ice cream, water ices, sherberts, bon-bons, candies or confections.

Conditions:

All bids are to be handed to the Secretary of the Committee on or before 4 o'clock Monday, August 16th. The bidder to state, in Written Words, the number of dollars offered for the Privilege, and if bid accepted, to deposit that sum with Carroll Harvey, Esq., Treasurer of the Committee, by 11 o'clock Tuesday, August 19th. The highest bid will, in every instance, be accepted, without reserve.

H. MOODE, Chairman.
F. L. JAMES, Secretary. aug13

SCHOOLS.

State Female College,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THE Fall Session of this well-known Boarding and Day School will commence on

Monday, 13th of September, next.

For catalogues and all other information address Rev. C. COLLINS, D. D., President. aug8

Kentucky Military Institute,

(Six Miles South of Frankfort.)

COL. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent.

Assisted by an Able Faculty.

The 24th Academical year of this Institute will begin

On Monday, September 6, 1869,

TERMS—Three hundred and fifty dollars ($350) per Academical year of 40 weeks.

For special information, address Colonel R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent, Farmdale, Franklin county, Ky. je22

ARMOUR INSTITUTE,

271 Madison Street.

THE Fall Session will open on WEDNESDAY, September 1, 1869.

Circulars procured from the Book Store of Henry Wade, 29 Main street, Mr. Benson's Music store, 317 Main street, and at the Institute.

Mrs. Emily B. ARMOUR, Principal.
E. WITZMAN, Professor of Modern Languages and Music. aug8

EAST TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

REV. THOMAS W. HUMES, D. D., President.
JOHN K. PAINE, M. A., Professor Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
FRED. D. ALLEN, M. A., Ancient Languages.
F. M. GRACE, M. A., English Language and Literature.
FRANK. H. BRADLEY, M. A., Geology and Mineralogy.
E. DEAN DOW, M. A., Professor Agriculture and Architecture.
J. B. BARKER, M. A., French and German.
R. L. KIRKPATRICK, M. A., Latin Language and Literature.
W. O. ATWATER, Ph. D., Agricultural Chemistry.

Winter Session opens September 15, 1869.

Three courses of study (Agricultural, Classical and Scientific) are now open.

Send for a catalogue. WM. RULE, Sec'y. aug15

THE MISSES BOWERS

WILL open the Fall Session of their School on

Monday, the 6th of September.

In future no boys will be admitted. A bill for the incorporation of the school will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislature, when an opportunity of pursuing a collegiate course will be offered to those desirous of embracing it.

A few pupils can be accommodated with board in the family.

For circulars apply at bookstores, or 108 Monroe street. aug15

Stamps Academy

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 404 Carondelet Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE Fall Session will commence on the 1st of September. This institution is thoroughly organized, and offers the best advantages of female education.

Refer to Major C. S. Severson and H. T. Ellett, Esq., Memphis. MARY D. STAMPS, aug11 Principal.

Haile's English and Classical School for Boys.

FALL SESSION opens Wednesday, September 1st, at No. 303 Third street. For circulars call at 109 Madison street.

aug5 A. J. HAILE, Principal.

COLUMBIA FEMALE INSTITUTE

MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE.,

CHARTERED with College powers and privileges by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee.

RT. REV. C. T. QUINTARD, - - Visitor,
REV. GEORGE BECKETT, - - - Rector,
MRS. M. N. MARTIN, - - - - Principal,

Assisted by a full and effective corps of experienced teachers.

The Fall Term will begin Monday, September 6, 1869. For circulars, address Rev. Geo. Beckett, Columbia, Tennessee. jy17

The University of Mississippi

OPENS on the 13th of September next, with the same Faculty as heretofore. It has been in operation long enough for the public to have tested its merits.

Its extensive and costly apparatus for the illustration of the sciences; its magnificent cabinet of shells and minerals and those of the State survey; a library of choice books; commodious rooms (rent free), and now undergoing thorough repair; its healthful location and accessibility; its religious privileges—regular service in five churches in town and six churches being represented in the Faculty; the high tone and moral character of the surrounding population, and its unparalleled cheapness should commend it to the patronage of those who have sons to educate, especially Memphis and the surrounding country. North Mississippi has long enjoyed a heavy business intercourse with Memphis. We open our halls of learning to her sons!

TERMS, IN ADVANCE.

Tuition in Literary Department, for annual session..........$50 00
" in Law Department..........50 00
For fuel, $18; deposit for damages, $5..........23 00

Board—private messing is abolished. The Trustees design employing a steward to purchase and prepare provisions, at actual cost, the students furnishing the means. Board, in private families, washing and lights at moderate rates.

No new student will hereafter be admitted free of tuition.

The Preparatory Department continued.

Text-books furnished at a small advance on cost. J. M. HOWRY, Secretary of the Board.

Oxford, July 24, 1869. jy24

Brinkley Female College,

South Terminus of DeSoto Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN.,

Will Open its Second Session 1st September.

Terms for Five Months, Positively in Advance:

For all branches of English, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, German and Italian..........$30 00
For Harp, Guitar and Piano Music, Vocal and Instrumental..........30 00
For Board, with Furnished Room, Fuel, Lights, Washing and Towels..........125 00
No incidentals or deductions.
No Books or Stationery furnished except for cash.

REV. J. D. MEREDITH, jy25 President.

Memphis Female Seminary.

FALL SESSION will open WEDNESDAY, September 1st. For catalogues or circulars call at Young's Bookstore, or at No. 109 Madison street.

au5 Mrs. A. D. HAILE, Principal.

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NEAR BALTIMORE, MD

In full operation, with a complete corps of Teachers and Professors.

Pupils from nineteen different States, South and Southwest, now present.

Location beautiful, convenient, retired, and perfectly healthy.

School select, number of pupils limited, and charges more moderate than the few institutions of the same class in cities and elsewhere.

Term begins Second Thursday in September next. Address the Principal.

ROBERT H. ARCHER, jy4 Elliott's Mills, Md.

Science Hill Female Academy,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for more than forty-four years, and was never more thoroughly and efficiently organized than at present.

The Ninetieth Session will open on MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For catalogues, or special information, address Mrs. JULIA A. TEVIS, Principal. aug16d&w

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

REV R. F. LARRABEE, A. M., Principal.
(An Assistant to be employed.)
LAMBERT MAY, Professor Modern Languages.
Miss DONNA HILL, Principal Primary School.

THIS popular school opens its next session September 1st, and will afford

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

For boys to acquire a thorough Classical and Commercial education. Circulars, giving particulars, may be had at the book-stores.

R. J. MORGAN, J. F. SMITHWICK, R. W. BLEW, jy25 Board of Visitors.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY.

The Fortieth Annual Session OF STUDIES IN THE

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY

WILL open Monday, September 6, 1869. The Course of Studies offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Classical and Commercial education.

References:

Messrs. Jones, Brown & Co., Commission Merchants.
Messrs. Brown & Griffin, Attorneys.
Colonel M. Magevney.

For Catalogues, etc., address
REV. F. H. STUNTEBECK, S. G., Pres't,
aug3 St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MRS. PARALEE HASKELL and Miss MARY E. HASKELL will open a school for girls in South Memphis, September 6th, 1869. Mrs. Haskell will devote her exclusive attention to the Preparatory Department. Miss Haskell will instruct the more advanced pupils. Tuition in advance, and of the usual rates.

Inquire at 189 Union street for location, terms, etc. aug15

H. C. Slaughter's School—Eighth Ward.

I WILL open my school 1st September, at my residence, ½ mile north of Brinkley avenue. For particulars and circulars apply to the Principal.

aug15 H. C. SLAUGHTER, Principal.

MEDICAL.

ROSADALIS.

THE GREAT RENOVATOR BLOOD AND BLOOD PURIFIER FOR TESTIMONIALS SEE ROSADALIS ALMANAC FOR THIS YEAR. For Sale by all Druggists. Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE & Co PROPRIETORS. 61 Exchange Place, BALTIMORE, MD.

"Life of the flesh is in the blood."

ROSADALIS.

ROSADALIS!

O S A D A L I S

THE Great American Health Restorer purifies the blood, and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10, 1868.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in recommending your ROSADALIS as a very powerful alterative. I have used it in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients. Yours truly,

R. W. CARR, M. D.

CURES RHEUMATISM.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., July 5.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE, Baltimore, Md.—Sir: You will please send me four (4) more bottles of your most excellent medicine.

As you will remember, one month or six weeks ago, I received three bottles of it. When I commenced taking it I could scarcely walk at all when night came, but now I suffer no more from rheumatism. I have a little brother that is about to lose his sight, and I wish to try it for him. You will please find enclosed $6 for which you will please forward me the medicine immediately.

Very respectfully, I remain, SAML. G. McFADDEN, P. O. Box 109, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

At wholesale, by MANSFIELD & HIGBEE. C. C. WARD & BRO. G. W. JONES & CO. W. N. WILKERSON & CO. apr28

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. J. B. Scarborough

HAS permanently located in Memphis for the purpose of treating

Venereal Diseases, Scrofula, Dropsy, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases

Of every description. SYPHILIS, especially, he engages to cure effectually, without the use of mercury, and in much less time than is generally required; pledging himself to pay all the expenses of treatment should he fail to effect a cure in cases where his directions are implicitly followed. All communications by letter promptly answered.

Office No. 227 Second Street, up-stairs. aug10

THE MISSISQUOI POWDER

ACTUALLY cures Cancer and Scrofulous diseases of the skin. See Report to L. I. Medical Society, and statements of Physicians circular, sent free on application to

CHAS. A. DUBOIS, General Agent, P. O. Box 1659. 182 Pearl street, New York.

COSMETIC.

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush"

Is the pure peachy Complexion which follows the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear where it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm.

Use nothing but Lyon's Kathairon to dress hair. jy31

GINS.

PRATT'S

SOUTHERN-MADE COTTON GIN.

THIS Gin is regarded by planters who have used it, as the best for sample, picking the seed clean and light draught. It does not break the roll nor choke with proper attention.

The attention of planters is called to the advantages of the "EUREKA GIN," being the most perfect gin ever made. It separates the hulls and bolls without mixing the particles with the lint. Those making more cotton than can be easily picked out, can gather it with the hulls and bolls and with this gin save a fourth of their crop usually left in the field. It will more than pay for itself in ginning 50 bales. A. N. Gunneson, who made the Gullett Steel Comb Gin before the war, now a planter, says:

"I take pleasure in recommending to planters cultivating cotton on bottom lands the Eureka Gin made by Daniel Pratt, of Alabama. This gin separates the hulls and bolls from the seed cotton, makes a good sample and is superior to every other gin for bottom lands. I have used one myself on a farm in Washington county, Mississippi, and it operates well and gives entire satisfaction in every respect."

A. N. GUNNESON.

Mr. Pratt also makes the "Peeler Gin," intended especially for all the varieties of long staple cotton. They are tried on Peeler seed cotton before leaving the factory, to insure a good sample.

Mr. Pratt has been engaged 40 odd years in the manufacture of gins; has made and sold more than any man in America. He can furnish planters with as good a gin, made in Alabama, if not better, than those coming from the New England States.

Orders for gins from 40 to 80 saws, addressed to the care of Farrington & Howell, 288 Front Row, promptly filled. Presses and gearing put up and gins repaired by a skillful ginwright. Gum belting furnished at factory prices.

G. W. TRUEHEART, jy16d&w Agent for Daniel Pratt.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Agents for the sale of

Gullett's Steel Brush Gins

HAVING already taken orders for a very large number of the above Gins we would suggest to those wishing to purchase that it would be well for them to hand in their orders as early as possible, to avoid disappointment.

ORGILL BROS & CO., Nos. 310 and 312, corner aug1 Front and Monroe streets.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Christian Advocate!

CHANGE OF TERMS.

ENCOURAGED by the improved condition of the country, and impelled by an earnest desire to introduce the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE into all our families, we have resolved to reduce the price of our paper.

Hereafter the price will be $2 50 a year in advance—$2 00 to preachers traveling and local.

Preachers who send as many as Ten Subscribers will get the paper free of charge.

Remittances of five dollars and less may be made by mail at our risk. Larger amounts, if letters are registered, may also be mailed at our risk. But it is better to send postal orders, checks or drafts by express.

CLUBS.

The CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE will be furnished at $2 00 a year to each subscriber in a club of ten, received with the money in full ($20 00) at one time, without risk to the office.

Now, let every preacher, traveling and local, and every brother and every sister, who feels an interest in our periodical literature, go to work without delay, and send a long list of subscribers. Let us hear from every congregation and every neighborhood. Send letters from every postoffice. Address

W. C. JOHNSON,
nov28w 22 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tenn.

PROPOSALS.

To Bricklayers.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., August 7, 1869.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Tuesday, August 17, for constructing a public cistern at the intersection of Market and Third streets. Plans and specifications to be seen at this office.

aug8 J. H. HUMPHREYS, City Engineer.

LIVERY STABLE.

CAPITOL LIVERY STABLE.

WM. SMITH, Proprietor.

HACKS and Carriages to any part of the State at any time. I have always Hacks ready on the arrival of any boat or train. Persons going to Hot Springs can go cheaper by my line than by any other. Fare to Hot Springs, $8. Parties having through tickets from Huntersville to Little Rock can have carriages, instead of omnibusses, by not changing tickets on railroad.

Little Rock, June 18, 1869. jy7

ASSIGNEES' NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 9th day of August, 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSEPH BEHR and JULIUS BEHR, individually and as partners as J. Behr & Bro., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who have been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug10 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 9th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of PLEASANT M. MILLER, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug10 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 9th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ROBERT K. CRAFT, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug10 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tennessee, 4th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSEPH S. SHAW, individually and as one of the firm of J. S. Shaw & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug5 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of RYLAND S. RASH, individually and as partner of firm of M. Mellan, Rash & Co., of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 7th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAS. T. BOURNE, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 6th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HOLLIS T. NEWMAN, individually and as one of the firm H. F. Newman & Co., and Newman & Rose, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE

District of West Tennessee In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 7th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAS. W. BLACKWELL, individually and as one of the firm of L. F. Blackwell and Jeffries Blackwell & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WM. W. GALLAER, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of H. A. WOLF, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY INS. CO., MEMPHIS, TENN., July 8, 1869.

AT a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held this day, a cash dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, from the earnings of the last three months, was declared, payable on the 15th instant.

jy10 JOHN R. STEBBINS, Secretary.

Notice.

THE delinquent tax list for the 41st corporate year will be published on Friday next, when the penalty of twenty-five per cent. will accrue. Persons wishing to avoid the heavy penalty will consult their interests by coming up and settling their past due tax.

JOHN H. BOWEN, jy27 City Tax Collector.

Notice.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the "Memphis and St. Louis Transportation Company" are hereby notified that a call of twenty-five (25) per cent of said stock is made, to be paid on or before the

15TH OF JULY,

At the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 276 Front street, up stairs. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. CUMMINS, jy2 Secretary and Treasurer.

LUMBER YARD and SAW MILL

THE oldest Yard in Memphis; established in 1842. With a full stock of logs, seasoned and dress lumber on yard, are prepared to furnish any quantity and dimensions of cypress or poplar, at short notice. A large stock of Doors, Blinds and Sash, glazed or unglazed, Laths, Shingles, Cedar-Fence Post, Pine and Poplar Flooring, always on hand. Our motto is, quick sales and small profits.

M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN, Office and Yard foot of Washington street, jy28d&w near river.

CALL FOR STOCK.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the Shelby County Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Society are hereby notified that a call of 20 per cent. of said stock is made to be paid on or before July 15th, proximo, at 12 o'clock m., at the Savings' Bank of Memphis.

By order of the Board of Directors.

LEON TROUSDALE, Secretary.
Memphis, June 24, 1869. je25

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS INS. CO., MEMPHIS, TENN., July 22, 1869.

THE third annual meeting of the stockholders of the Planters Insurance Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office, on

Monday, the 2d of August next,

At 10 o'clock a.m.

All stockholders are invited to be present in person or by proxy.

jy24 W. A. GOODMAN, Secretary.

Ocoee Bank Notes.

In accordance with an act of the Legislature of Tennessee, passed December 12, 1866, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have, or may make, assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the creditors and holders of the notes of the Ocoee Bank to file them with the undersigned, at the Ocoee Bank Building in Knoxville, Tennessee, between now and the 5th of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and receive certificates therefor, or they will be forever barred from any participation in the assets of said Bank. The certificates will be received AT PAR in payment for debts due the Bank, whether presented before or after the 5th of October, 1869.

S. S. MASSENGILL, JOSEPH A. MABRY, oct24w Trustees

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders

—IN THE—

Memphis & Charleston Railroad COMPANY.

THE Stockholders in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company are notified that the next annual meeting will take place, at Huntsville, Alabama, on

Wednesday, August 25, 1869.

Stockholders and their families will be passed free, to and from Huntsville, for one day before and until one day after the close of said meeting, by presenting their Stock Certificate to the Conductor.

By order of the President.

GEO. ROBERTSON, aug16d&w Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKRUPT SALES.

Bankrupt Sale.

In the matter of J. S. SHAW. } In Bankruptcy, At Memphis, Tenn.

BY virtue of a general order entered by the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee, on the 18th day of December, 1868, I will sell, on

Monday, 23d of August,

To the highest bidder, for cash, at No. 11 Union street, Memphis, Tennessee, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m., and continuing every day until close of sale, the entire stock of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Bar and Sheet Iron, Steel, Agricultural implements, and a general assortment of Hardware.

Goods to be delivered immediately and a deposit in cash required on bidding off the same.

OSCAR WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

August 6, 1869. aug10